The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3436. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Successful Cavalry Reconnoissance Across the River.

The Roads to Charlestown and Shepherdstown Clear.

The Rebel Vedettes Discovered at Shepherdstown.

Capture of a Number of Rebels, Including a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Enemy in Considerable Force on the West Bank of the Opsquan Creek.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The following dispatches are from special army correspondents of the TIMES:

SHARPSBURGH, Friday, Sept. 26, via FREDERICK, Saturday, Sept. 27.

Yesterday, Col. FARNSWORTH's Brigade of cavalry made a reconnoissance upon the road to Charlestown, and another portion proceeded some distance on the road to Martinsburgh. A squadron crossed the river at Mercerville, and went to Hardscrabbletown. The enemy's videttes were discovered in Shepherdstown, but withdrew as our forces advanced. The road from Shepherdstown to Harper's Ferry was reconnoitered, and found to be open.

Over thirty rebels, including Lieut.-Col. LEE, of the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment, and a Lieutenant of cavalry, were taken prisoners, about a mile and a half back of Sheperdstown. Lieut.-Col. LEE had been in the town visiting his family, and was attired in his best uniform. He was considerably chagrined at being captured. All the prisoners excepting the Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant were released on parole.

It was ascertained that our artillery did good execution last Saturday. A number of dead rebels were discovered unburied. A large quantity of small arms were picked up and brought into camp.

The enemy appears to be in considerable force on the western bank of Opequan Creek.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Sept. 27.

Army affairs are without material change on the Potomac.

A train of one hundred and forty-two ambulances arrived in town this evening, containing about eight hundred wounded from the hospitals at Sharpsburgh and the immediate vicinity. They came in charge of Dr. GREEN, of the Regular Army, and Assistant Surgeon GRIMES, of Duryee's Zouaves. Mrs. BANTZ and her lady assistants of the Relief Association, administered wine and refreshments to the occupants of each ambulance, while the patients were waiting to be disposed in the various hospitals. They are from the different regiments.

A CALL FOR BLANKETS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

From W. Y. DENNIS, State Agent of Indiana, who has just returned from Sharpsburgh, we learn that the great want of the soldiers is blankets. Of other necessaries there seems to be plenty, but unless a supply of blankets is speedily furnished, great suffering and sickness must result.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 24, 1862.

Probably at no time since the commencement of the war has this locality presented so great a scene of activity as now. Every road and lane is filled with baggage wagons and artillery. The soldiers are constantly passing and repassing. The shrill whistle of the locomotive is again heard. Supplies of all kinds are now being transported over the railroad to this point. The telegraph is being repaired, and large gangs of workmen have commenced removing the rubbish of the railroad bridge which was destroyed by the rebels. A temporary bridge, similar to the one at the Monocacy, is to be thrown across the Potomac. It will be ready for trains to pass over in about a week. The boats for the pontoon bridge have already arrived. They will immediately be placed in position. Immense numbers of soldiers have forded the Potomac, there being no means of conveyance across the river at present. They swear vengeance and retaliation upon the rebels for their vandalism. One long continuous train of supply and baggage wagons are crowded together on the Potomac opposite Harper's Ferry. The greater portion of the forces quartered in this vicinity are on the Virginia side of the river, but a sufficient number remain on this side, with fortifications at prominent points.

The water in the Potomac is very low at present, and but little difficulty is experienced in crossing. The citizens of this locality are very liberal in providing many little dainties for the soldiers. Soft bread is a luxury which is seldom indulged in by the troops, and since they have been here the ovens of the housekeepers have been kept going constantly in preparing it for them. Rumor says that the rebels are now in Winchester, and have commenced fortifying it.

THE LATE GEN. RENO.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS OF NINTH ARMY CORPS,
MOUTH OF ANTIETAM, Md., Sept. 20.

GENERAL ORDER No. 17.—The Commanding General announces to the corps the loss of their late leader, Maj.-Gen. JESSE L. RENO. By the death of this distinguished officer, the country loses one of its most devoted patriots, the army one of its most thorough soldiers. In the long list of battles in which Gen. RENO has fought in his country's service, his name always appears with the brightest lustre, and he has now bravely met a soldier's death while gallantly leading his men at the battle of South Mountain.

For his high character and the kindly qualities of heart in private life, as well as for the military genius and personal daring which marked him as a soldier, his loss will be deplored by all who knew him, and the Commanding General desires to add the tribute of a friend to the public mourning for the death of one of the country's best defenders.

By command of Major-General BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Ass't. Adj. General.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

Arrival of the Steamship Daniel Webster with 589 on Board.

The Hospital (steam) Transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, arrived at this port last night from Washington, D. C., which port she left on the 25th inst., at 5½ A. M. She brings 589 sick and wounded soldiers, whose names will be found below.

NAMES OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

A

Ackley, S., Co. I, 57th Pa.
Allen, David, Co. C, 11th Pa.
Allen, N. G., Co. F, 10th Me.
Adams, E., Co. A, 79th Ind.
Anial, Mich., Co. C, 22d N.Y.
Abfeldt, J'n, Co. H, 103d N.Y.
Addis, J, Co. I, 1st Pa. Art.
Anling, Fred, Co. A, 54th N.Y.
Atwood, V. C., Co. G, 9th N.Y.
Avery, Andrew, Co. B, 61st O.
Abbott, J'b, Co. K, 9th N. H
Angier, Thos., Co. B, 9th N.H.
Ambrose, M., Co. I, 6th Wis.
Ackerman, J'n Co. C, 35th Massachusetts.
Altemus, Wm. W.
Alexander, Oscar.
Adams, I. N.
Auld, Rufus.
Arnd, Fred.

B

Briggs, C., Co. D, 89th N.Y.
Bienverth, A. Co. H, 92d N.Y.
Benzing, G., Co. G, 28th O.
Bates, G. F., Co. H, 30th N.Y.
Bonman, M., Co. K, 7th Mich.
Bunker, G., 2d Me. Battery.
Barker, S. W., Co. C, 6th Vt.
Brown, C., Co. C, 9th Pa. Res.
Bierton, C., Co. E., 67th N.Y.
Bopp, C., Co. A, 103d N.Y.
Bacon, B., Co. D, 4th Mich.
Baker, W. M., Co. G, 27th N.Y.
Blanchard, S., Co. F, 80th N.Y.
Bucheit, J., Co. A, 74th Pa.
Bailey, John, Co. C, 132d Pa.
Bartlett, W., Co. A, 35th Mass.
Baker, A., Co. C, 8th Pa.
Burris, A., Co. A, 19th Ind.
Balcom, D., Co. K, 23d Ohio.
Burke, P., Co. D, 54th N.Y.
Bryan, A., Co. E, 116th Pa.
Bell, Jas., Co. G, 79th N.Y.
Baylor, J., Co. E, 12th U. S. I.
Bennett, H., Co. E, 99th Pa.
Brary, T.
Blake, C. C.
Brynes, Matthew.
Barber, Robert.
Baitzele, John.
Barker, J. T.
Beard, A. P.
Birdsall, H.
Bell, Robert.
Bradley, M.
Baker, James O.
Bandix, T. T.
Buckley, Mallchi.
Butler, Elisha.
Burcall, William.
Barber, J.
Bockenkamph, Charles.
Barron, William D.
Barry, Thomas.
Bowman, J. W.
Bates, John.
Balcom, James.
Bonaneley, Robert.

C

Cannon, Wm., Co. G, 8th Michigan.
Cleamater, J. C., Co. F, 49th New-York.
Cosselan, J., Co. B, 35th N.Y.
Casteel, S., Co. A, 7th Va
Chamberlain, P., Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
Cannain, M., Co. F, 30th N.Y.
Cune, Thos., Co. A, 30th N.Y.
Carpenter, L. W., Co. D, 5th Virginia.
Cassiday, Thos., Co. A, 5th Virginia.
Craig, Geo. J., Co. I, 4th Me.
Collins, Wm., Co. C, 4th Me.
Conory, J., 1st Ohio Battery.
Casey, John, Co. D, 7th Wis.
Cahill, Edw., Co. I, 30th O.
Caspan, F., Co. H, 102d N.Y.
Clark, W., Co. H, 24th N.Y.
Colburn, J., Co. G, 9th N. H.
Carpenter, W., Co. 16th Ct.
Croker, W., Co. H, 88th N.Y.
Clark, J., Co. F, 6th Vt.
Crocker, Chas.
Casey, Patrick.
Cushing, Alfred.
Corey, Wm.
Cox, Jas.
Cobb, C. H.
Currig, Wm.
Crothers, S.
Corwin, P. B.
Criswill, Wm. J.
Carroll, Owen.
Cole, Lewis H.
Cann, C. L.
Clayton, R. P.
Colbert, Richard.
Conner, Daniel.
Copeland, Wm. P.
Crowlis, Thos. J.
Curtis, Thos.
Couillard, C. H.
Chafer, Chas. H.
Cragaw, Henry.
Creeper, John.
Creeham, Chas.
Condon, Jas. P.
Cronan, John.

D

Deddrick, J, Co. D, 112th Pa.
Daly, D., Co. F, 14th U S In.
Deeter, J., N. Co. D, 110th Pennsylvania.
Davis, S., Co. B, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Diltz, Jas., Co. B, 137th Pa.
Doughlas, Geo., E, 3d Maine.
Doyle, Pat., Co. H, 25th N.Y.
Dreher, August, Co. K, 103d New-York.
Dean, J., Co. H, 104th Penn.
Doty, J., Co. H, 105th N. Y.
Dearborn, H. A., Co. B, 5th Maine.
Dixon, R., Co. H, 2d N.Y.S.M.
Delay, D., Co. E, 11th Mass.
Driscoll, S., Co. H, 12th Mass
Dalong, J., Co. I, 23d Ohio.
Diamont, E. J., Co. D, 3d N.J.
Dawns, J., Co. A, 3d N. J.
Denman, A., Co. C, 1st D.C.
Dunkle, D., Co. C, 11th Pa. Reserves.
Dubernel, W., Co. K, 20th New-York.
Duffy, C., Co. A, 86th N. Y.
Deegan, I., Co. B, 51st N. Y.
Dexter, M.
Doty, James.
Dickey, John.
Dill, Joseph.
Dorr, S. B.
Delegloze, F. H.
Dickson, Edw.
Deryo, Edw.
Dodge, O. A.
Diver, Patrick.
Drake, Wm.
Dean, Scott, Lieutenant.
Dayton, E. A.
Doyle, Lawrence.
Dike, Henry.
Day, J. C.
Donnelly, Patrick.
Dingman, Patrick.
Doyle, Wm.
Dortaler, H. H.

E

Eberman, P., Co. A, 23 Penn.
Ellis, Jas., Co. C, 2d U.S. Art.
Ery, J., Co. H, 8th Penn. Cav.
Eldridge, E, Co. K, 9th N.H.
Engle, James.
Eldridge, Lewis.
Eastwick, Theodore.
Englirh, Luke.

F

Fennett, F., Co. H, 109d N.Y.
Fanning, R., Co. E, 17th N.Y.
Fish, D. F., Co. F, 3d Maine
Fales, Sam'l, Co. E, 46th N.Y.
Finn, Martin, Co. K, 34th N.Y.
Fry, James, Co. F, 86th N.Y.
Farley, John.
Fuller, James.
Fish, Benjamin.
Forbes, Martin.
Fogarty, James.
Foor, John.
Ford, M. A.
Fitzgerald, John.
Fort, Frank F
Fagan, James.
French, G. F.
Finnly, Martin.
Fulton, H. S.
French, Moses.
Fraser, Alexander.

G.

Geetghar, H., Co. B, 82d Pa.
Gearhart, E., Co. G, 57th Pa.
Gale, C. A., Co. M, 2d New-York cavalry.
Green, J., Co. K, 7th Maine.
Gawey, J., Co. D, 82d N. Y.
Guort, B., Co. G, 9th N. Y.
Goodrich, W., Co. D, 13th Mass.
Garret, G. C., Co. F, 4th Me.
Gerdon, J., Co. E, 3d Del.
Gerster, F., Co. B, 75th Pa.
Grausberg, S. H., Co. D, 101 New-York.
Guilleene, J., Co. G, 2d Mass.
George, H., Co. G., 9th N.H.
Green, J., Co. K, 7th Maine.
Gohn, D., 5th Pa. Reserve.
Gray, Abiel, 9th N. H.
Gleason, James.
Garry, Charles.
Gross, Jacob.
Gregory, D.
Gordon, J.
Gorman, M.
Grubb, Jas. W.
Grab, John.
Grannard, A. S.
Gusselman, Francis
Granger, Geo. W.
Guebet, Henry.
Graves, Richard.
Giles, P. H.
Gardner, Henry.
Gilbert, Jas. M.
Genhart, Lewis.

H.

Hinkle, H., Co. L, 8th Penn. Cavalry.
Hesselgesser, J., Co. L, 2d Penn. Cavalry.
Hachulein, A., Co. G, 28th Ohio Cavalry.
Hitl, Gehu, Co. D, 7th Va.
Hanson, M., Co. H, 4th N.Y. Cavalry.
Hyde, M., Co. B, 24th N. Y.
Hemstreet, B., Co. D, 21st New-York.
Hartung, N., Co. G, 103d New-York.
Hicks, W., Co. C, 31st N. Y.
Hamety, W. H., Co. F, 49th New-York.
Heath, G. W., Co. H, 7th Penn. Cavalry.
Hawks, J. W., Co. I, 101st New-York.
Hahn, A., Co. I, 75th Penn.
Hanes, G. W., Co. I, 7th Ind.
Hodges, C., Co. D, 4th Me.
Hammer, C., Co. D, 36th New-York.
Horst, H., Co. F, 103d N. Y.
Higgins, M., Co. C, 51st N. Y.
Haley, M., 9th N. H.
Hibson, C., Co. F, 88th N.Y.
Hill, S., 9th N. H.
Holden, D., 9th N. H.
Hall, James.
Henry, L.
Hilkin, Thomas.
Barnes, Chas.
Hinton, Philip.
Hayes, John.
Holmes, Henry.
Hitter, David.
Hayes, Morris.
Hurd, Henry.
Hafner, Charles.
Hewes, M.
Harney, M.
Hazer, Fred.
Hargeman, F.
Huster, T. H.
Harris, S. G.
Hays, Wm.
Hers, Jas.
Holt, Norman.
Hilton, F. S.
Howe, Wm. P.
Howe, Chas. A.
Hagerty, Wm.
Hitchcock, S. D.
Hadley, A. H.
Hall, Geo. H.
Hines, Patrick.
Heath, Geo. E.
Rager, Benj.
Hand, Patrick.

J

Jeffries, E., Co. A, 102d Penn.
James J., Co. K, 4th Pa. Cav.
Johnson, J. F., Co. D, 43d NY.
Jerrue, A., Co. C, 17th Mich.
Jordan, F., Co. F, 14th N.Y. S. M.
Jourdan, D., Co. D, 63d Ind.
Johnson, I., Co. H, 44th N.Y.
Jones, O. F.
Jarvis, J.
Jackson, Robert.
Jacobus, Thomas.
Johnson, Albert.
Jenkins, J. W.
Johnson, Alexander.
Jenkins, Hiram.
Jones, Elbert.
Johnson, George M.

K

Kinney, A., Co. L, 2d Penn.
Knight, A. C., Co. H, 105th N. Y.
Keller, W., Co. K, 7th Va.
Klockner, L., Co. B, 103d N. Y.
Kain, B., Co. C, 89th Penn.
Kelly, D., Co. G, 78th N. Y.
Keary, S'l, Co. C, 133d Penn.
King, T., Co. K, 25th N. Y.
Kirst, M., Co. K, 66th N. Y.
Kidder, R., 9th N. H.
Kelley, Jas.
Kelner, H.
Kimball, Andrew.
Kenner, D.
King, Francis P.
Kemp, David.
Klack, Peter.
Knobb, F.

L

Lawrence, L., Co. E, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
Love, D., Co. G, 11th Ohio.
Lightner, N. F., Co. A, 132d Pennsylvania.
Labs, Wm., Co. I, 17th Mich.
Ladd, C. F., Co. H, 30th N.Y.
Lynn, G. A., Co. B, 25th Mass.
Lamb, S. B., Co. E, 4th Me.
Leavitt, J., Co. B, 35th Mass.
Leach, M., Co. H, 4th Maine.
Lenahan, J., Co. I, 112th Pa.
Lester, G., Co. H, 137th Pa.
Lester, A., Co. H, 137th Pa.
Lawford, R., 3d New-Jersey.
Lane, Henry.
Lelsot, F.
Leavey, Wm H.
Ludwig, Jacob.
Laughlin, H.
Lessor, J.
Lewis, A.
Leonhardt, Chas.
Lisle, George.
Lular, Michael.
Lewis, John B.
Lane, J.
Lane T.

M.

McAusland, J., Co. C, 79th N Y.
Miller, J., Co. E, 13th N. Y.
McGahan, P., Co. C, 63d N. Y.
Merrill, L., Co. C, 5th Penn Cavalry.
Meredith, W., Co. K, 7th Va.
Mills, W., Co. D, 7th Va.
McClellan, J., Co. F, 7th Va
Morton, J., Co. B, 103d N.Y.
Marshall, J., Co. B, 81st N. Y.
Mott, A., Co. C, 12th N. Y.
Morrisey, E., Co. I, 30th N.Y.
Morgridge, G., Co. K, 137th Penn.
McHenry, W., Co. B, 61st Ohio.
McClellan, W., Co. E, 134th Penn.
McGowan, J., Co. G, 95th Penn.
McClure, R., Co. I, 134th Pa
McDonald, M. E., Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Merrill, Co. D, 4th Maine Battery.
Marquissee, B., Co. K, 76th N. Y.
Moore, J., Co. C, 17th Mich.
Mierder, Co. B, 39th N. Y.
McVey, P., Co. K, 87th N.Y.
Miner, E.
Mushrush, H.
Morgan, Charles
Mitchell, Joseph
Mayer, M.
Moody, D. J.
McGovern, Frank
Marsh, Martin
McCabe, John
Myrick, A.
Morse, M. C.
Marks, Frank
Murdock, George
Meagher, M.
Mann, Richard
Merchant, William T.
Mc Leod, Wm.
Meakim, Thomas
Madden, Wm.
Moore, George D.
Marshall, Robert
Niner, James
Meyer, Wm.
Maxwell, James
McLanner, D. C.
McDermott, Wallace
Mahan, John
Morgan, John
McDonald, Owen
Mains, R.
Mirdon, Barney
Marshall, Joseph
Melyter, James

N

North, O., Co. F, 94th N. Y.
Newkirk, C. C., Co. H, 17th Michigan.
Nelson, J., Co. K, 134th Penn
Noonan, J., Co. H, 4th Me.
Newton, J., Co. H, 22d Mass.
Nordman, T.
Nugent, J.

O

Ortner, A., Co. F, 13th N.Y.
Ottman, F., Co. I, 51st N.Y.
O'Connor, J. M., Co. H, 30th New-York.
Owens, R, Co. B, 99th Penn
Oliver, T., Co. H, 51st N. Y.
Odell, T., 32d New-York.
Ogle, L.
O'Brien, F.
Ovitt, N.

P & Q

Pollock, W., Co. G, 79th N.Y.
Parker, B. W., Co. G, 13th Massachusetts.
Pugh, H., Co. I, 19th Ind.
Pechusey, A., 4th U. S. Art.
Plumb, L., Co. C, 17th Mich.
Pierce, G. N., Co. B, 1st Rhode Island Cav.
Peddy, R., Co. I, 7th Ind.
Prendegast, M., Co. C, 95th Pennsylvania.
Pennore, E. B., Co. E, NYSM
Piper, J., Co. D, New-Jersey
Pierson, A., Co. C, 14th N. Y. S. M.
Poor, G. H., Co. F, 25th Mass
Provost, James P.
Perkins, Henry.
Plantz, A.
Quimby, Henry.

R

Robertson, F., Co. K, 104th New-York.
Rittenhouse, E., Co. I, 102d Pa.
Riley, John, Co. A, 72d N. Y.
Rines, Philip, Co. G, 4th Me.
Reardon, D., Co. H, 10th Mass.
Rady, Patrick, Co. D, 63d Ind.
Richardson, M., Co. A, 94th New-York.
Robb, Geo., Co. B, 51st Penn.
Riley, Peter, Co. D, 42d N.Y.
Rushton, J., Co. D, 99th Penn.
Ryan, J., Co. A, 14th N.Y.S.M.
Roberts, C., Co. F, 4th Maine.
Rouse, C., Co. D, 4th Mich.
Russell, B., Co. G, 1st Pa. Cav.
Rohman, A., Co. K, 103d N.Y.
Richards, G., Co. H, 75th Penn
Ritter, G., Co. K, 103d N. Y.
Raese, F., Co. B, 20th N. Y.
Rubmaun, G., Co. B, 51st N. Y.
Reynolds, A., Co. F, 14th N. Y.
Rees, S. B.,
Raifsnyder, J.
Reding, J.
Rankin, J. A.,
Richards, W.,
Rhoton, H. B.,
Rogers, J. M.,
Read, Thomas,
Raekler, August,
Ranch, Daniel,
Rue, Harvey,
Ryan, John,
Robbins, Clark,
Rose, Hiram,
Rogers, Joseph,

S

Schwartzman, A., Co. B, 20th Massachusetts.
Speary, Geo., Co. G, 7th Va.
Schrader, J. M., Co. C, 132d Pa.
Smith, D. W., Co. C, 132d Pa.
Scott, C. H., Co. A, 35th Mass.
Simpson, N. H., Co. E, 9th N.H.
Stetson, E. K., Co. A, 17th Mich
Schmidt, H., Co. C, 11th Pa.
Snell, N. C., Co. K, 9th N.H.
Skinner, L., Co. K, 11th Pa. Cav
Sites, S., Co. B, 1st Va. Art.
Swindler, O. T., Co. B, 7th Ind.
Snee, P., Co. B, 103d N. Y.
Scholl, B., Co. G, 75th Penn.
Simonson, S., Co. E, 3d Me.
Schriber, P., Co. F, 56th N.Y.
Strickland, W., Co. H, 57th Pa
Smithhunt, R., Co. F, 8th Ohio.
Styler, Geo., Co. D, 2d Md.
Smith, E., Co. F, 9th N. H.
Starkey, J. S., 6th N. H.
Shorr, John, Co. B, 103d N.Y.
Shellacker, J., Co. C, 20th N.Y
Sherman, G., 2d Maine Bat.
Stratton, Geo. O.
Sibley, B.
Sefton, A. W.
Smith, Chas.
Suit, Chas.
Seigist, Samuel
Stone, J. W.
Sheight, Lewis
Shaughnessy, James
Sevavely, L.
Sullivan, Thos.
Smith, R.
Schreiner, B.
Spencer, A. B.
Steindecker, N.
Sugnard, Virgil
Stole, Samuel
Spencer, J. A.
Shepard, O.
Scott, Jeremiah
St. John, Edw.
Squires, O. E.
Sikes, Orlando.
Stanly, Frank
Shannon, Jas. G.
Sullivan, Jerry
Spencer, O. C.
Still, John
Stewart, William
Staple, Mark S.
Sconard, Jas.
Schrider, Morris
Sader, Jas. D.
Slaughter, Wm.
Stephens, A. E.
Simonson, John
Sealy, Edw.

T

Taylor, Levi, Co. F, 7th Va.
Thompson, C., Co. I, 35th N.Y.
Thurston, Wm., Co. I, 32d Mas.
Tork, Henry, Co. E, 99th Pa.
Tarcott, Chas., Co. D, 13th N.Y.
Trimble, G., Co. B, 11th Pa. C.
Treyt, Geo., Co. H, 137th Pa. C.
Thomas, S., Co. I, 86th N.Y.
Thompson, J., Co. K, 57th Pa.
Taylor, Je'me, Co. B, 86th N.Y.
Thompson, James, 9th N. H.
Teller, Wm. H.
Tarbott, Miles, 9th N. H.
Thayer, George.
Thompson, Andrew.
Thompson, George.
Tell, Wm.
Turner, Henry.
Terwilliger, George.
Townsend, Chas.
Train, Peter.
Towle, Patrick.
Tobin, Wm.
Unwaten, James.

V

Vandenwerker, A., Co. F, 103d New-York.
VanBrunt, Co. G, 1st NY. Cav.
Vandusen, Wm.
Van Dyke, John.

W

Wyett, W. B., Co. B, 40th New-York.
Wilson, J., Co. H, 79th N.Y.
Wilson, C., Co. H, 214th Pa.
Wheeler, G., Co. C, 116th Pa.
Willey, L., Co. G, 10th Mass.
Wegmar, J., Co. C, 13th New-York.
Wood, R. F., Co. B, 3d N.J.
Wright, J. M., Co. C, 132d Pa.
Walter, J., Co. C, 17th Mich.
Weiner, H., Co. H, 103d N.Y.
Whedon, H., Co. I, 101st N.Y.
Williams, J. D., Co. H, 61st O.
Washington, G., Co. K., 103d New-York.
Wilson, B., Co. G, 80th N.Y.
Way, W. E., Co. G, 9th N.Y.
Worter, A., 9th New-York.
Warner, W. T., 16th Conn.
Wall, J. A., Co. F., 6th Va.
Wordward, F., 9th N. Y.
Wolstencroft, T., Co. G., 14th New-York.
Westcott, G., 9th N. H.
Wallace, Wm.
Woodward, R.
Walker, E.
Wadleigh, J.
Whyrick, B.
Whitely, T.
Wood, H. A.
Wilson, J.
Wentworth, G. C. T.
Williamson, J.
Whitlock, J.
Wright, J.
Westbrook, G.
Willis, M.
Wilson, P. A.
Williams, R.
Welsh, R.
Wallace, Patrick.

Y & Z

Young, N. H., Co. C, 23d O.
Youtz, E., Co. G, 132d Pa.
Shepherd, A., Co. H, 4th Me.
Bogardus, Henry.
Yenan, George.
Zeollner, G., 75th Pa.
Crooare, J, C.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

Capt. J. H. Blethen, commanding; Dr. U. S. Drake, U. S. A., Surgeon, in charge; Drs. T. Franklin Smith, U. S. A.; T. M. Curran, U. S. A.; B. F. Ledes, U. S. A. Assistant Surgeons, A. R. Starkweather, Commissary; E. C. Lettle, Apothecary; B. F. Hobby and J. S. Babcock, Hospital Stewards.

List of Patients Received in the Patent Office Hospital, Sept. 21, 1862.

Lorenzo Ackley, Co. I, 82d Pennsylvania.
Arthur Keenan, Co. G, 82d Pennsylvania.
Henry Gutjahr, Co. B, 82d Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Lewis, Co. F, 17th Michigan.
Wm. Owen, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
F. B. C. Moore, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Lewis Kane, Co. B, 5th Ohio.
Jas. Kelly, Co. B, 5th Ohio.
Daniel Rolfe, Co. H, 17th Michigan.
Thos. H. Candy, Co. E, 9th Penn. Reserve.
Jno. E. McMartin, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Hiram Simpson, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
E. K. Stetson, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Geo. Gillespie, Co. B, 17th Michigan.
Wm. M. Kellogg, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Chas. A. Kennedy, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
J. S. Spaulding, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
C. B. Hollingshead, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
C. C. Newkirk, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
B. S. Guinan, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
S. C. Rowe, Co. H, 6th New-Hampshire.
J. Alefelt, Co. H, 103d New-York.
Wm. Duhernel, Co. K, 20th New-York.
Ed. Figg, Co. F, 17th Michigan.
N. Hartung, Co. G, 103d New-York.
Lewis Klockner, Co. B, 103d New-York.
Fred. Casper, Co. H, 103d New-York.
Jno. Martin, Co. B, 103d New-York.
Jno. Schorr, Co. B, 103d New-York.
Allen Avery, Co. D, 7th Virginia.
H. Harst, Co. F, 103d New-York.
J. Skinners, Co. A, 8th Connecticut.
J. Fransne, Co. A, 56th Pennsylvania.
Geo. W. Heath, Co. K, 7th Penn. Reserve Corps.
H. Warner, Co. H, 103d New-York.
C. Polster, Co. F, 103d New-York.
H. Vanderveken, Co. F, 103d New-York.
C. Bopp, Co. A, 103d New-York.
J. M. O'Connor, Co. H, 30th New-York.
M. McDonald, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
T. H. Heighton, Co. F, 7th Virginia.
J. C. Cassy, Co. E, 7th Wisconsin.
A. H. Smith, Co. C, 21st Massachusetts.
L. Plume, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
A. Jerrew, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
Isaac Moore, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
Wm. Labas, Co. I, 17th Michigan.
Jos. Walter, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
Wm. Hays, Co. K, 11th Ohio.
B. Dixon, Co. K, 11th Ohio.
Wm. Hicks, Co. C, 35th Few-York.
J. Kleinschrodt, Co. F, 6th Wisconsin.
N. Smell, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
E. Elbridge, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
B. Marquisses, Co. K, 76th New-York.
H. W. McKillip, Co. K, 11th Penn. Reserve Corps.
L. Skinner, Co. K, 11th Penn. Reserve Corps.
D. Philbrick, Co. K, 8th New-Hampshire.
Wm. Goodrich, Co. D, 19th Massachusetts.
Daniel Delay, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
James Flanagan, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
John Piper, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Wm. W. Davis, Co. C, 7th Wisconsin.
Jno. McDade, Co. F, 1st Penn. Reserve Corps.
W. H. Struter, Co. B, 35th New-York.
A. F. Beebe, Co. F, 35th New-York.
John Ryan, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. M.
A. Pierson, Co. C, 14th N. Y. S. M.
J. Aaherman, Co. G, 14th N. Y. S. M.
T. Wolstencraft, Co. G, 14th N. Y. S. M.
George W. Kelly, Co. I, 14th.
Wm. J. Ross, Co. H, 14th.
Fred. Jordan, Co. F.
R. C. McDowell, Co. C.
J. Reho, Co. K.
M. C. McMullen, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Benj. Guest, Co. G, 9th New-York S. M.
E. Hotchkiss, Co. I, 9th New-York S. M.
Dewitt Balcam, Co. K, 23d Ohio.
G. D. Beatty, Co. E, 8th Ohio.
H. H. Simpson, Co. E, 9th New Hampshire.
George Young, Co. K, 22d New-York.
M. Hyde, Co. B, 24th New-York.
George Wilson, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
J. F. Crouse, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
Jno. Driscoll, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
Jno. Simpson, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
E. F. Allen, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
Wm. Allen, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
F. Schmidt, Co. D, 103d, New-York.
John Hegmann, Co. C, 13th New-York.
Robert Wears, Co. F, 7th Virginia.
T. Taylor, Co. F, 7th Virginia.
M. Clark, Co. E, 35th Massachusetts.
G. L. Smith, Co. E, 35th Massachusetts.
Geo. Covell, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin.
B. F. Hamstreet, Co. B, 21st New-York.
Jos. Jolly, Co. B, 9th New-Hampshire.
Geo. Noll, Co. H, 8th Pennsylvania Res.
A. Baker, Co. C, 8th Pennsylvania Res.
A. Burris, Co. A, 19th Indiana.
E. Adams, Co. A, 19th Indiana.
R. Byers, Co. H, 101st Pennsylvania.
D. S. Miller, Co. H, 51st Pennsylvania.
J. Bridefit, Co. H, 101st Pennsylvania.
J. Garvey, Co. D, 2d New-York State Militia.
M. Arial, Co. C, 22d New-York.
M. A. Luther, Co. C, 76th New-York.
E. L. Patterson, Co. C, 76th New-York.
C. Ruth, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve.
J. Raub, Co. B, 51st Pennsylvania.
H. N. Young, Co. C, 23d Ohio.
J. Delong, Co. I, 23d Ohio.
D. W. Bosford, Co. C, 23d Ohio.
G. Wolf, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
B. W. Parker, Co. I, 13th Massachusetts.
J. C. Livingston, Co. I, 19th Indiana.
P. McGahan, Co. C, 63d New-York.
G. Ewing, Co. B, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
J. McKean, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Res. Corps.
J. Riley, Co. H, 73d New-York.
J. James, Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
S. McArthur, Co. B, 17th Michigan.
C. H. Kile, Co. K, 30th New-York.
C. McIntyre, Co. E, 30th New-York.
J. W. Odell, Co. E, 30th New-York.
R. C. Smith, Co. A, 94th New-York.
N. A. Rodgers, Co. B, 12th Massachusetts.
D. Love, Co. G, 11th Ohio.
George Benzing, Co. G, 28th Ohio.
A. Hachulien, Co. G, 28th Ohio.
E. Hecker, Co. D, 40th New-York.
F. Kaiser, Co. G, 28th Ohio.
J. Abbott, Co. K, 9th New-York.
F. Ottman, Co. I, 51st New-York.
C. Filsbee, Co. G, 12th Massachusetts.
F. Raese, Co. B, 20th New-York.
H. Daring, Co. D, 5th Maryland.
George Fairfield, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.
R. Corcoran, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.
J. L. Seebald, Co. E, 51st Pennsylvania.
M. Higgins, Co. C, 51st Pennsylvania.
V. Warner, Co. C, 51st Pennsylvania.
C. Connolly, Co. I, 21st New-York.
P. Mooney, Co. G, 95th New-York.
Sergt. McClellan, Co. F, 7th New-York.
Levi Taylor, Co. F, 7th New-York.
John Hill, Co. D, 7th New-York.
Chas. Carpenter, Co. H, 21st New-York.
G. B. Fox, Co. D, 50th Pennsylvania.
J. Cassidav, Co. F, 19th Indiana.
J. D. Brownell, Co. K, 8th Penn. Reserve Corps.
W. R. Sprouls, Co. K, 8th Penn. Reserve Corps.
H. E. Fitts, Co. K, 23d Ohio.
W. Mills, Co. D, 7th Virginia.
P. A. Chamberlain, Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
A. L. Clock, Co. G, 56th Pennsylvania.
Wm. A. Meredith, Co. K, 7th Virginia.
John Lewis, Co. C, 7th Virginia.
Wm. Kellor, Co. K, 7th Virginia.
Z. Lanham, Co. E, 7th Virginia.
G. J. Speary, Co. G, 7th Virginia.
P. McGarvey, Co. E, 69th Pennsylvania.
S. Casteel, Co. A, 7th Virginia.
C. A. Thompson, Co. I, 35th New-York.
Jas. Casselan, Co. B, 35th New-York.
Jas. Carter, Co. G, 35th New-York.
Edward Hardy, Co. A, 105th New-York.
Wm. Thurston, Co. I, 32d Massachusetts.
A. E. Knight, Co. K, 105th New-York.
A. Horn, Co. G, 7th New-York.
H. O'Neil, Co. B, 132d Pennsylvania.
Jos. Volk, Co. K, 7th New-York.
P. Lutz, Co. G, 7th New-York.
Sam'l Huck, Co. E, 42d Pennsylvania.
J. Lewtner, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
J. W. Smith, Co. E, 36th Ohio.
Henry George, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
V. C. Atwood, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
Wm. G. Hay, Co. G, 9th New Hampshire.
J. L. Coleman, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. S. Holt, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
H. M. Severance, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
P. Zopt, Co. A, 103d New-York.
T. Devan, Co. H, 35th New-York.
W. H. Patterson, Co. M, 28th Pennsylvania.
S. Clark, Co. C, 44th New-York.
B. F. Roush, Co. F, 56th Pennsylvania.
C. S. Bunker, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
D. Holden, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
P. H. Clough, Co. H, 9th New-Hampshire.
A. Worster, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. M. Roberts, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
S. D. Keyser, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
S. A. Hill, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
J. B. Mackey, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
J. S. Stackey, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
Eben Bean, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
M. Serbill, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
T. M. Harold, Co. H, 54th Indiana.
G. K. Martin, Co. A, 14th Indiana.
Robert Dixon, Co. H, 2d New-York S. M.
H. Rock, Co. I, 48th Pennsylvania.
Isaac Afnd, Co. I, 48th Pennsylvania.
J. Thompson, Co. D, 9th New-Hampshire.
F. A. Millen, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
M. Halsey, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
H. C. Carbee, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
George W. Cook, Co. B, 35th Massachusetts.
George A. Pyne, Co. B, 35th Massachusetts.
R. B. Kidder, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
T. J. Woodward, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
L. V. Gray, Co. B, 9th New-Hampshire.
G. Westcott, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
T. Angier, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
A. G. Short, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
E. T. Smith, Co. B, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. W. James, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
M. E. Wells, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
James Tappan, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. M. Judkins, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
D. B. Hill, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
James Berry, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
P. Glancey, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
S. Vahne, Co. B, 108th New-York.
T. Willis, Co. A, 108th New-York.
J. Ammermann, Co. I, 51st Pennsylvania.
L. Cardinnel, Co. G, 51st Pennsylvania.
B. McJueranay, Co. G, 51st Pennsylvania.
M. Lynch, Co. I, 3d Vermont.
H. W. Raymond, Co. I, 9th New-Hampshire.
R. G. Blanchard, Co. B, 1st Minnesota.
B. Minder, Co. F, 39th New-York.
J. S. Niles, Co. E, 35th Massachusetts.
A. Boyer, Co. A, 45th Pennsylvania.
Jeremiah Evy, Co. A, 45th Pennsylvania.
John Thomas, Co. C, 1st Delaware.
T. Thompson, Co. A, 61st Pennsylvania.
F. A. Siebenthal, Co. A, 6th Wisconsin.
John Daniel, Co. K, 5th Penn. Reserve Corps.
Wm. Blyer, Co. A, 50th Pennsylvania.

PRISONERS.

Wm. Philips Carrol, Co. F, Georgia Legion.
Allen E. Quinn, Co. I, 1st Alabama.

THE EIGHTH OHIO.

The Eighth Ohio went into action with 17 officers and 324 men; 2 officers were killed and 7 wounded; 30 privates were killed and 122 wounded; 5 missing.

Officers killed—Lieut. John Lantry, Lieut. H. H. Bill.

Officers wounded—Lieut. George S. Smith, Lieut. Wm. Delany, Lieut. E. H. Nickerson, Lieut. Chas. W. Barnes, Lieut. E. T. Craig, Lieut. Creighton Thompson.

THE FOURTEENTH INDIANA.

Killed—Lieut. L. C. Bostwick, Lieut. Porter B. Lundy.

Wounded—Capt. R. F. Patterson, Lieut. M. C. Kelly, Capt. Wm. Houghton, Capt. (acting Major) Cavins, Lieut. Ed. Ballinger, Capt. Ed. Brazier, Capt. (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) John Coons, Lieut. Wm. P. Haskell, Lieut. G. Ward.

Commissioned officers killed, 2; officers wounded, 10; privates killed, 28; privates wounded, 141—total, 181.

he Case of Gen. McKinstry.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The court-martial for the trial of Gen. McKINSTRY, met to-day, according to the order of adjournment, and the members were sworn in. The Judge-Advocate announced that Gen. HARNEY had been relieved from the Commission, and that Col. BONNEVILLE had been appointed to his place. The Court decided to allow the proceedings to be reported in the newspapers, after which the charges and specifications against Gen. McKINSTRY were read. There is but one charge, that of neglect and violation of duty, the specifications of which are over fifty in number. They are to the effect that Gen. McKINSTRY purchased mules, horses and army supplies from certain contractors at exorbitant prices; that other parties offered to furnish the same supplies at their market value; that he refused to receive them, compelling said parties to sell their supplies below their market value, and that Gen. McKINSTRY then purchased the same supplies from the contractors, at exorbitant rates. After the reading of the specifications, Gen. McKINSTRY stated that he wanted the witnesses in his behalf summoned, among others, Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, to show that, as far as the specifications were concerned, he acted under orders.

Collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 27.

A collision occurred this afternoon on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Camden, between the ten o'clock train from New-York and the two o'clock train from Philadelphia. The trains and engines were smashed, but no one was seriously hurt.

The Bohemian Outward-bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at a quarter to six o'clock this evening. She was delayed somewhat on the passage down the river. She takes out seven cabin and fifty-seven steerage passengers.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MATANZAS.

An Order from Gen. Butler Forbidding the Transfer of Property by Secessionists.

AN EXEDITION TO PONCHATOULA.

A Chase After Jeff. Thompson---Capture of his Sword and Saddle.

A Speech by Colonel Jack Hamilton, of Texas.

The steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. LIESEGANG, from New-Orleans on the morning of the 20th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with a large freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Mrs. A. Coutain and family, Mrs. Lemot and family, Mrs. Watt and daughter, F. Avet and lady, Miss Rose Kennedy, Miss L. Hunt, Miss Julia Hunt, C. Samory and family, De Brauchini and lady, Messrs. A. Thomson, A. Wyman, H. W. Treffray, E. M. Fogo, O. F. Summers, Howell, Dupassure, Thomas Hewes, Weiss, and nine in steerage.

Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN and Staff had arrived at New-Orleans on board the steamship *Marion*.

On Saturday, Sept. 13, an expedition, under Maj. GEO. C. STRONG, consisting of 250 of the Twelfth Maine, started for Ponchatoula, to capture the notorious JEFF. THOMPSON, who was supposed to be in that vicinity. The expedition reached the mouth of the Tangipaha, when it was found that the steamer on which the men were was of too heavy draft to cross the bar. The troops therefore disembarked to march upon Ponchatoula, which was ten miles distant. The necessity of taking this course prevented all hopes of accomplishing a surprise, and when the troops reached Ponchatoula a brisk action ensued, which terminated in the rout of the rebels. Capt. THORNTON, of the Twelfth Maine, and twenty others were wounded. JEFF. THOMPSON, it was found, had been at Jackson some days, but his sword, saddle, and other trophies were captured. When the expedition started to return Maj. STRONG found that the rebels had planted a cannon so as to command the railway track over which they must retire. The troops succeeded in withdrawing without any casualty, although they were unable to carry off Capt. THORNTON with them. Before leaving the troops destroyed a quantity of stores, which were designed for rebel consumption. The rebels, as far to the interior as Jackson, were greatly excited at this successful invasion of their territory. As the time draws near which Gen. BUTLER had fixed as the limit for taking the oath of allegiance, the number of those who came forward increased decidedly.

The health of the city continued wonderfully good. We are indebted to Purser HUERTAS for favors.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BUTLER.

TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY FORBIDDEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. —.—1. All transfers of property or rights of property—real, mixed, personal or incorporeal—except necessary food, medicine and clothing, either by way of sale, gift, pledge, payment, lease or loan, by an inhabitant of this Department who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States, (having once been a citizen thereof,) are forbidden and void, and the person transferring and the person receiving shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or both.

2. All registers of the transfer of certificates of stock or shares in any incorporated or joint stock company or association, in which any inhabitant of this Department who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States, (having once been a citizen thereof,) has any interest, are forbidden, and the clerk or other officer making or recording the transfer will be held equally guilty with the transferrer. By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

PILLAGING DISCOUNTENANCED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 74.—I. It having been made to appear to the Commanding General that, upon marches and expeditions, soldiers of the United States Army have entered houses and taken therefrom private property and appropriated the same to their own use,

It is therefore ordered, that a copy of General Orders No. 107, Current Series, from the War Department, be distributed to every commissioned officer of this command, and that the same be read, together with this Order, to each company in this Department three several times at different company roll-calls.

II. It is further ordered that all complaints that private property has been taken from peaceable citizens in contravention of said General Orders No. 107, be submitted to a Board of Survey, and that the amount of damage determined shall be deducted from the pay of the officers commanding the troops committing the outrage—in proportion to their rank.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

RELATING TO PASSES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 72.—From and after this date, no officer belonging to any camp outside of the city will be permitted to remain in the city over twenty-four hours, except on a Surgeon's certificate of sickness, indorsed by the Medical Director.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.—1. Outpost and picket guards, posted by this command, will not permit any persons to pass beyond their lines, except those having passes issued from the headquarters of:
The Major-General Commanding
The Military Governor;
The Provost-Marshal General;
Or from these headquarters.

2. Any person attempting to carry across the lines any article whatever not specified in the pass, will be arrested, the property seized, and a written report made by the officer commanding the guard, to the authority granting the pass.

By command of HENRY W. BIRGE,
Colonel and Acting Brig.-Gen.,
Commanding Third Brigade.
W. M. GROSVENOR, A. A. A. General.

FROM ASSUMPTION.

From the New Orleans Delta, Sept. 18.

The chivalry of Assumption Parish, comprising, of course, all the cowardly sugar lords of that section, wishing to give to the country a mark of their devotion to the cause of treason, not long ago prevailed on THOMAS O. MOORE to dispatch to their assistance a troop of guerrillas, in order to force their poor fellow-citizens into the ranks of the Confederate army. Accordingly, a few hundred guerrillas, the flower of the Red River banditti, were sent there, and in a very short time all the fighting men up Assumption were herded in a camp not far from Napoleonville, and placed under the despotic sway of a rascally militia Colonel. The favorite punishment of this little despot consisted in ordering the poor men under his command to ascend to the top of the highest trees in the swamp, and there to leave them exposed to the scorching rays of the sun for five or six hours at a time.

No longer able to bear the tyranny of their commander, about 150 men in the camp, having previously provided themselves with several rounds of buckshot, one morning, about ten days ago, chose out of their number a leader. Having loaded their guns, they declared they would no longer fight against the United States Government, and took possession of the camp, driving out all their officers, many of whom came very near losing their lives. During two whole days they held possession of the camp, ready to fight any force sent against them. But no one dared to approach them. On the third day they left for their homes.

The great MOORE, it is said, has ordered to Assumption a large force of guerrillas, in order there to murder all the citizens loyal to the Union.

During their stay in Assumption, the guerrillas indiscriminately plundered those favorable as well as those hostile to the Southern Confederacy.

The people in Assumption and Lafourche have not tasted a mouthful of wheaten bread for the last three months.

The country is entirely destitute of medicine of all kinds. In the room of Epsom salt, Turk's Island salt is now used.

The late brush at Bonnet Carre is represented in Assumption as a most signal victory won by the guerrillas. The traitors put down their loss at six killed and twelve wounded; that of the Federals at ninety-three killed and two hundred wounded.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

From the New Orleans Delta, Sept. 18.

The officers having the flag of truce, which arrived yesterday morning, were Major SHAW and Capt. THOMPSON, (a nephew of JEFF.,) of JEFF. THOMPSON's Staff, and Capt. T. N. HUTTON, of the Crescent Artillery, and Capt. M. H. SQUIRES, of the First Louisiana Artillery, both from VAN DORN's command, at Jackson, Mississippi. The object of the flag was to consummate the arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, which Gen. BUTLER commenced. They left early this morning.

COL. HAMILTON IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A SPEECH AT LYCEUM HALL.

From the Delta, Sept. 17.

Last night the Union Association of New-Orleans held a meeting in Lyceum Hall. The room was soon filled with an overflowing auditory of Union-loving citizens, while to heighten the interest of the occasion a splendid brass band discoursed most eloquent music.

At 7½ P. M. the meeting was organized by calling Judge HIESTAND to the Chair, who then introduced to the audience Col. ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, of Texas.

The gallant Colonel, who is a fine, stalwarth-looking gentleman, with a voice made to sway and persuade, then proceeded to address the meeting in a mingled strain of eloquence and feeling that raised at times his hearers to the wildest state of excitement. He commenced by saying, in substance—

That he thanked God once more he stood, a free man, beneath the flag of his country, and that for the first time since the inauguration of secession he dared to speak out in public. It was true, he had not refrained in Texas from the expression of his sentiments, but it had to be done in the by-ways—in the houses of friends, or his own; but soon even this poor privilege was denied him. The glorious privilege of free speech was not to be indulged, in one who was loyal to the Union, because it could not be permitted by those men who had dared the dread alternative of secession. Such a thing might have been allowed if there were no Union men in Texas—if there was a unanimous sentiment in favor of the rebel Government—but such was not the case. The election held did not show the unanimity they attempted to demonstrate, so the song was changed, and honest men dared not open their lips—though a speaker said that if a poll had been taken of the hearts of the people at that time, it would have been found in favor of the Union. [Loud applause.]

How was it, then, that the voice of the people was silenced? Simply in this way. The revolutionary elements of any society are always the most active, while those opposed are only passively resistant, they not being in the custom of actively partaking in the angry political discussions of the day. Thus, by threats and intimidation, liberally used, hundreds and thousands of peaceable men were kept away from the polls, because they did not wish to inaugurate a civil war at the very ballot-box—they had been warned that a dissentient vote cast against secession would mark that man as a tory and a rebel against the pretended Government. The clergy, reverend cut-throats, were not behind, but preached secession from their pulpits, telling the people that they had consulted with God upon the subject, and that, therefore, they were posted. The result was that these influences, combined with one other—the advice of many prominent Union men not to have anything to do with the vote at all, as it was instituted by the orders of an illegal mob—contributed to the result desired. It is a sufficient answer to those who say that Texas left the United States, by stating that only one-fourth of the vote of the State was polled on that occasion.

The first act of the Confederated mobocracy of Texas was to rob the Union—its mother, who had picked it up out of the wilderness a poor foundling—of all the arms and munitions of war in the State, helped by the treachery of a man who is now no more. This was done even before they had joined the Confederacy. With the help of the money they had stolen at the same time, from the same source, they purchased all the powder in the State, and then when the people woke up they found they had no arms, no powder, nothing to resist with, and so they were at the mercy of this unprincipled horde.

The consequences of all this are too apparent today. In all the broad limits of that State there was no man who could say he was actually poor. He might have but a humble home, a little log cabin, but he had plenty. This was before the era of secession. Go to that poor man's home now. You will find his wife clothed in rags, and weeping for her husband, who, she will tell you, three days ago was dragged off as a conscript to pour forth his blood, like water, in furtherance of a cause which he detests.

Such is the condition of affairs in Texas. There is no government there except that of a horde of military officers, who have established martial law—a martial law of Vigilance Committees and petty tyrants; the people ground down by war taxes and heartless exactions by officials, and watched over with unrelenting tyranny. When a man is suspected of being friendly to the cause of the Union, he is arrested and then furnished with a safe conduct out of the limits of the State, and then—is hung by a mob. More than two hundred men have perished thus fearfully within the last eight months; poor, humble men, who have testified with their lives to their loyalty and faith in free governments, and more are being and will be hung if help is not sent into their midst.

The speaker went on, stating that he had remained there as long as he could. That he had to fly, and that shortly afterward his house was surrounded by a brutal soldiery, the place broken into, and his terrified wife informed by the gentlemanly officer commanding, that he was sorry he had not caught Col. HAMILTON, as he would have hung him, in her presence, on one of his own shade trees!

The speaker here compared the old and new regimes of Texas, and drew a very laughable picture of some of the civil dignitaries of the "New Jerusalem."

He then referred to the agitation of the Slavery question in his own State, and avowed it as his opinion that hereafter men will have the liberty to discuss that as well as any other political question, and that the old system of crying down a man in the South, if he ventured to criticise the favorite institution as "unsound," would be exploded for the future.

He said, in the course of his remarks, that this war would end when the mass of the people throughout the country would arise and do their own work, and not wait for others to do their work for them; and wound up by a vigorous and earnest appeal to the Union men present to give all their aid and all their influence to the good cause. If there are any who believe that the arm of the Confederates should win, let them in God's name, go out of our midst, and fight for them; but do not let them remain here as spies and traitors.

During the speech, of which the above is a mere skeleton, the closest attention was paid, and loud and enthusiastic cheering frequently interrupted the remarks.

HOW THE COLONEL ESCAPED FROM TEXAS.

From the True Delta.

The following letter, which explains itself, was sent to us for publication, accompanied by a protest of four pages foolscap, of the officers and passengers of the captured schooner. The mate, crew and passengers explain how they came to be taken at sea under such suspicious circumstances; it was in consequence of an attempt that was made by armed men in a launch from the coast of Texas, to capture the vessel, to avoid which she put to sea, leaving her captain at Matamoras, with the documents, without ability to communicate with that place or with him:

U. S. BRIG BOHIO, Sept. 4, 1862,
Near S. W. Pass, Mississippi River.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Yesterday morning we gave chase to a topsail schooner, which we came up with very rapidly, and as soon as we were near enough to be distinguished, the schooner hove to and waited for us to come alongside. We sent a boat aboard and brought off the mate, who was acting as Captain, and two of her passengers, together with her log-book and a "statement," a copy of which I will inclose for publication. The name of the schooner was *N. Berry*, of Camden, Me. A very singular incident is connected with her history. She has no papers of any kind—no manifest of her cargo, which consists of hides, wool and pig-lead. She has for passengers seven political refugees from "seceshdom."

The "statement" explains their position. Her passengers are some of them "big men." One, Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, Ex-Member of Congress from Texas; another, a native of New-York State, left Texas with a rather peculiar kind of passport, a copy of which I here give:

HEADQUARTERS SUB. MIL. DIS. OF THE RIO GRANDE,
SAN ANTONIO, May 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 250.—I. Capt. S. G. NEWTON will, on application, deliver to Capt. J. M. CAROLAN, the prisoner in his charge named HAGGART.

II. Capt. J. M. CAROLAN, when ready to march, will apply for and take with him the prisoner HAGGART, an alien enemy. He will escort him across the frontier into Mexico, and then release him, on the condition that he never recross the Rio Grande in Texas, or

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Deferred Letters from Our Special Correspondents.

The Advance from South Mountain Toward Sharpsburgh—Evidences of Panic among the Rebels—How Our Troops Were Received by the Inhabitants—Skirmishing—Prisoners, &c.

HEADQUARTERS BETWEEN KEEDYSVILLE AND SHARPSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

We left the vicinity of Sunday's battle this morning—Gen. RICHARDSON's Division in the advance; passed over a portion of the ground upon which the conflict raged yesterday, and found the ground covered with dead and wounded rebels. On one hand was the body of Col. STRANGE, of the Nineteenth Virginia rebel regiment, surrounded by about 150 killed of his own command. These men occupied a ditch just beyond a fence, and our skirmishers came upon them suddenly—the Fourteenth New-York Militia, particularly, put in an effective fire. Most of them were shot through the head, and some of the heads were completely riddled. One body had thirty bullet holes in it. Leaving a burying party, the division passed on toward Boonsboro, four miles. The road everywhere indicated the precipitate flight of the rebels—guns, knapsacks, cannon, tents, &c., were everywhere to be seen. Upon reaching the plain beyond the mountain where the fight of Sunday occurred, the residents of the vicinity commenced to [illegible]. Some expressed their joy by shaking hands with everybody they could get hold of; others vented their pent-up feelings in sobs; others came forward with water, milk, meats, bread, &c., for which they would receive no pay. The people were all overjoyed to see the Stars and Stripes once more. Near Boonsboro, straggling rebel soldiers were overtaken, a large number of whom voluntarily came forward and surrendered. At Boonsboro, tents were left standing, and the rebels had left in the greatest haste, mostly taking the road toward Strasburgh. Here (Boonsboro) some 150 wounded rebels were found. A portion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry entered the village early in the morning, and had a smart little skirmish with the rear of STUART's Cavalry—two men killed and several wounded of the rebels. Three were wounded on our side. At this town Gen. RICHARDSON's infantry took the Strasburgh road. By some mistake his artillery and cavalry passed up toward Williamsport, and a short distance beyond town captured a rebel train. The infantry, leaving Boonsboro, soon came upon the pickets of the rebels. The Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. CROSS, was deployed in front as skirmishers, and they were in sight of the rebels all day, gradually driving them along. Near Keedysville the rebels formed a line of battle, and a brief skirmish took place with the skirmishers, during which Col. CROSS, of the Fifth New-Hampshire, had a narrow escape, a rebel ball passing through his coat on the left shoulder. Reaching a point near Sharpstown, the rebels formed another line of battle north of the Sharpstown Creek, but after a random skirmish retired across that creek and took a strong position. Here was a small Division (Gen. RICHARDSON's) in front of a superior force, without artillery or cavalry. It is understood that the artillery and cavalry by some mistake took to the wrong road; had this arm of the service been on hand, it is confidently believed that the rebel force immediately in our front might have been captured or dispersed. This impression is confirmed by the inhabitants, who state that the rebel force is completely demoralized, and were retreating in a disorderly manner, and anxiously inquiring whether they were likely to be cut off by a National force before reaching the river. A section of TIDBALL's Battery (four pieces) first arrived and took a position on the right of the centre. His first fire was directed at a body of cavalry, which was almost completely annihilated. After firing about a dozen times, PETIT's Battery was placed in position further to the right, and, as usual, played effectually upon the rebels, dismounting one of their guns, and compelling the battery to which it belonged to fall back. Toward night other batteries were brought into position, but darkness came on, and with it came the balance of the army and a cessation of active operations for the day. Col. CROSS, with his regiment, the Fifth New-Hampshire, occupied the front until late this evening, and discovered a very nice little trap which the enemy had set for us. There is a strong stone bridge across the river at this point—above this the river is not fordable, but at many points below it is. Just opposite the fording-places is a sloping hill covered with corn, and in this the rebels had masked twelve pieces of artillery, supported by infantry and cavalry. To make the deception the more complete, they exposed a large force above the bridge, and opened several batteries there, opposite to our right. They doubtless supposed that Gen. RICHARDSON, flushed with the pursuit of a retreating army, would rush pell-mell across the fields into the net; but thanks to the indefatigable watchfulness of Col. CROSS, he discovered the little arrangement and prevented a disaster. Gen. RICHARDSON rode in front all day yesterday, in company with Col. CROSS, to watch for himself the movements of the enemy, and narrowly escaped being shot several times by the rebel sharpshooters. The casualties of the day are few—none killed, and perhaps 15 or 20 wounded. Lieut.-Col. KELLY, of the New-York Sixty-ninth, was wounded while in the advance to gratify his curiosity; two recruits and three of the old members of the Sixty-ninth were wounded; the Fifth New-Hampshire had two men and one officer slightly wounded. Two men attached to the battery had each a leg shot off. A boy in the Sixty-third was slightly injured by the explosion of a shell. During the day nearly 2,000 prisoners have been taken; sixty of these were by Col. CROSS in the advance, and the balance were stragglers concealed in corn-fields and houses. Gen. LONGSTREET was so certain of winning the battle on Sunday that he invited the people of Boonsboro and vicinity to go upon the mountain and see the Yankees run. There was running, but it was done by the rebels, with Gen. LONGSTREET at the head. The enemy acknowledge a defeat, but threaten to give us a particular thrashing on the morrow. Commencing with Frederick City, we have seen nothing but open-spoken Union people along the road. The rebels say they have been deceived as to the feeling of the people of Maryland, and the petty officers and soldiers talk very bitter against JACKSON, and told the inhabitants along the road that they would kill him the first opportunity.

In the battle on Sunday the Fourteenth New-York Militia had five men killed and fifteen wounded; this regiment first drew the rebels' fire on the right in KING's Division. The Twenty-second New-York had nine men killed on Sunday.

Surgeon L. M. KNIGHT, of the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, was conspicuous all day in his attentions upon the wounded, and particularly in attending upon the wounded of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Who Commanded the Rebels in the Battle of Antietam—The Doings of Bank's Corps—Incidents—The Brooklyn Fourteenth, &c.

KEEDYSVILLE, Md., Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

A question has been raised as to who commanded the rebels in the battle of Antietam. Col. NESBITT, a son of Judge NESBITT, of Macon, Ga., was wounded and brought to Gen. RICHARDSON's Division headquarters Wednesday evening, just after the firing had ceased. I had a long and interesting conversation with this officer, and he talked with perfect freedom as to the movement of the rebel army. He stated that Gen. LEE was in command of the rebel force, but that Stonewall JACKSON had the management of all field operations; that JACKSON, after he passed through Hagerstown, went to Harper's Ferry, which point he left on Tuesday night, and was on the battle-field of Antietam Wednesday morning. He admitted the death of Gen. GARLAND at the battle on the previous Sunday, and said that HOWELL COBB, who had command there, was much blamed for losing the position. Col. NESBITT declared that in the rebel service they had but little confidence in "political Generals," that their cause, as well as the Union, he doubted not, [illegible] much from appointing politicians to important commands. Gen. WRIGHT, of Georgia, was wounded on Wednesday, as was also Gen. McCLAWS, who commanded the Second Division of LONGSTREET's corps. The wounding of Gen. EWELL, on the Thursday previous to the battle of Bull Run, he also confirms.

GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

One of the most gallant feats of the day was performed by Gen. BANKS' old corps, in clearing the rebels from a belt of timber at midday, at about the centre of our line. In this work COFFIN's Battery of 10-pound Parrot guns rendered most efficient service. The rebels opened a galling flank fire at the line on the right. Nine horses attached to COFFIN's Battery were killed. In this contest the Second Massachusetts, in GORDON's Brigade, captured a battle flag. The Thirteenth New-Jersey, a new regiment, on the right of the Second Massachusetts, broke, but were speedily rallied. Gen. GREENE, of AUGER's corps, had advanced across the plowed field into the woods occupied by the rebels beyond, and finding his position a hard one to hold, called for reinforcements. The Colonel of the Thirteenth New-Jersey said to Gen. AUGER that his regiment had behaved badly, and he asked as a favor that it might be sent to the relief of Gen. GREENE. The order was given, when the Thirteenth acted in the most creditable manner. But the force was not strong enough to hold the position, and Gen. GREENE was compelled to fall back. AYRES' Battery at this point made fearful havoc in the rebel ranks as they advanced upon our retreating troops. Four horses attached to this battery were killed by the rebel sharpshooters.

Col. J. R. BROOKE's Brigade, consisting of the Fifty-second New-York, Second Delaware, Fifty-seventh Sixty-sixth and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiments, entered the fight Wednesday morning with 1,800 men, and on Thursday morning there were only 850 men for duty. This brigade belongs to Gen. RICHARDSON's Division, and participated in the hardest infantry conflict of the day. It was the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-sixth and Fifty-third Regiments of this brigade that drove back the rebel hosts when the left of FRENCH's Division was so hardly pressed at about 12 o'clock. It was at this time that Battery G, Rhode Island Artillery, was left without support, and the rebels made a determined attempt to capture it. Having no infantry support, the battery was withdrawn, and in the haste of doing this, several caissons were upset, but the rebels were driven back immediately, and the caissons were subsequently recovered.

The Second Regiment of Sharpshooters were attached to KEYES' Division, and acted as infantry during Wednesday. They lost 50 out of 120 men.

In the Thirtieth New-York, of the same division, no officers were killed—only two were with the regiment. Capt. STOUGHTON, of Company E, lost 10 out of 14 men. Company G, Capt. A. L. GURNEY, went into action with only five men, two of whom were killed, and two wounded. The Thirtieth entered the fight with 30 men and lost 20.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers had 900 men engaged, and lost 300.

The Irish Brigade lost about 300 men.

The Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment was in action for about two hours, and had three men killed and some thirty wounded. The regiment entered the fight with only eighty men, under command of Major DE BEVOISE, who, as he has done in all the battles in which his regiment has participated, behaved in the most gallant manner. This Regiment had six men killed and twenty-five wounded in the fight Sunday night. KING's division, of which the Fourteenth is a part, went into action early in the morning to support GIBBON's brigade. Just as they were ordered to the rear, Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff rode along the line and was received with cheers by the troops. The rebels evidently guessed the cause of the cheering, and immediately opened their batteries upon the position, but fortunately they fired so high that there was but little loss of life. Several of our batteries were turned upon the rebels, and they soon ceased to annoy this position by their firing. Major DE BEVOISE speaks in the highest terms of the recruits that have been sent him. He says they are the best men he ever saw. A large number were engaged in the fight of Sunday, and some of them had to be shown how to load their pieces on the field; notwithstanding, they fought well and took many prisoners, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could be restrained from advancing too far toward the enemy. When ordered to the rear they expressed their indignation in no measured terms, and actually refused to obey until assured that the order came from the commander of the regiment. HATCH's Brigade, of KEYES' Division, was commanded by Col. PHELPS, of the Twenty-second New-York. The brigade had 207 men in action. The Division captured ten rebel flags—one of them the flag of a Texas regiment, which had upon it the names of four battles in which the regiment had been engaged. These colors were captured by the Twentieth New-York Militia.

Lieut. JAMES W. McCOY, Co. B, Twenty-second New-York, was wounded in the head Wednesday morning. On Thursday morning, when it was thought that a fight was impending, he promptly reported for duty.

COLORS CAPTURED.

A larger number of flag of various kinds were captured at Antietam than in any previous battle. The Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, of Col. BROOKE's Brigade, Gen. RICHARDSON's Division, captured the flag of the Third Georgia Regiment; the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania captured the colors of the Twelfth Alabama Regiment, HOLMES' Brigade, attached to Gen. D. H. HILL's Division.

The Sixty-fourth New-York captured two stands of colors, and the Sixty-first New-York one stand and 300 prisoners.

The Fifth New-Hampshire, Col. CROSS, captured four flags from North Carolina Regiments.

THE BATTLE NEAR SHARPSBURGH.

The Second New-York State Militia.

The following private letter, written by the Captain of Company C, Second New-York State Militia, has been placed at our disposal:

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 21, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER.—I send you inclosed the names of the killed in Company C, which you will have published in the newspapers for the information of all concerned. I will now give you the particulars of our march, and some of our fighting.

When we left Rockville, we followed up the enemy and brought him to a stand in the mountains around Frederick, gave him a good licking there. He then retreated to the second mountain pass (this was on this day week, Sunday.) Most of the forenoon was spent in finding out his position. When found out we soon brought him to an engagement. FRANKLIN's troops stormed the mountain and routed the enemy. It was here that Gen. RENO fell. Our division was not engaged, but held in reserve. (SEDGEWICK's regiments of SUMNER's corps.) We were then marched up, and we took up and held the position for that night. The enemy skedaddled before morning. We were soon up with him again, and had several fights, but our brigade was not in action till Wednesday. On Tuesday night we were served with eighty rounds of ball-cartridges a man—that looked like sharp work the next day. I went to sleep early that night, and about three o'clock next morning we were waked up by the beat of the drum, cooked some coffee, drank it, and piled all the knapsacks in a heap, were soon in line, and the whole corps marched off in three columns, our brigade in advance. We soon reached a river, which we had to ford, the enemy having burned the bridge. We marched on for one and a half miles, when we formed in three lines of battle, our brigade in front. We pushed on through a terrific fire of artillery, to the field where HOOKER had fought the previous evening. Here we had to pick our steps—the ground was literally strewn with the dead and wounded. Such a terrible sight I hope I shall never see again. I have been on many battlefields, but this baffles all description. Still, our gallant fellows kept steady, all the time being swept with a terrific artillery fire. We soon got up to our work, halted in line, and delivered a terrific volley among the rebels, which caused them to stagger, but not to run. They kept steady to their work, and hurled fresh troops on our left, which forced us back. They then seeing their advantage, brought artillery to bear upon us, which made us yield a little; but the old Second stood up to it manfully. Nearly every man in the regiment bore marks of that terrible fire—bullets through their clothes, or scratches somewhere. I was scratched on the hand by a bullet—it only stung a little. We then fell back and held our position, in spite of all the force they could hurl against us, and night put an end to the fight, and we sank down to rest on the bloody field we had won, thinking on the morrow the fight would be opened again with redoubled fury. But, strange to say, it was not. We held communication with the enemy in the afternoon through a flag of truce. Lieut. SIMMES went with the flag, and he reported [illegible] that from all appearances they were going [illegible]. They were all in marching order, and [illegible] enough [illegible]. We have captured flags, artillery and any quantity of prisoners, and their dead cover the country for miles and miles around. I could say a good deal more, but have not room. Oh, how thankful I am that the Lord has spared my life.

A LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF COMPANY C, SECOND N. Y. S. M.

Killed.

Harry Goodman.	Joseph McCorkle.

Wounded.

Corp. J. S. Hayes.	J. C. McIntosh.
M. Craft.	P. O'Brien.
James Carty.	Thos. Ramsey.
J. E. Jamieson.	D. J. Reilly.
Richard Moore.	Thos. Smith.

The killed were interred, and the wounded cared for.

HENRY A. MAXWELL,
Captain Co. C, Second N. Y. S. M.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

OUR BOWLING GREEN CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements of National Troops—Doings of the Rebel Cavalry—The Inhabitants Flying for Safety—Scarcity of Provisions at Bowling Green—The Forward Movement Commencing.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

The advance of Gen. CRITTENDEN's Division arrived last evening, and will be immediately followed by the remainder, and then comes Gen. McCOOK's. There has been considerable skirmishing between the guerrilla scouts of the rebels and our troops in the vicinity of Franklin, Tyree Springs, and Woodburn. The advance of Gen. CRITTENDEN's Division, the Regiment of Col. B. C. GRIDER, had a skirmish on yesterday with the enemy's videttes at the farm of H. T. ARNOLD, distant twelve miles south of this place. Col. GRIDER lost one of his men and the enemy three killed in the encounter. The rebels, in cavalry force, yesterday, appeared at Limly's Ford, on Drake's Creek, thirteen miles east of this place; the same body, estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, are reported to-day as approaching in the direction of ARNOLD's farm, twelve miles south, and almost immediately on the turnpike by which our troops reach here from Nashville. On yesterday, also, a body of rebel cavalry passed through Scottville, 24 miles east of this place, on their way to Glasgow. They numbered 4,000, and are, it is thought, a part of BEN. HARDIN HELM's Cavalry on the way to join the expedition above here. The cavalry in the vicinity of ARNOLD's farm, are Georgians and Tennesseeans, and compose, as I still believe, the advance of Gen. CHEATHAM's Division of BRAGG's army. They certainly would not have the temerity to approach to almost within the lines of a well-appointed army of 50,000 or 60,000 men, unless backed and sustained by heavy numbers. The rebel cavalry that passed through Glasgow spread themselves in all directions, foraging, pillaging, and procuring arms of the people with the most reckless indiscrimination as to friends or foes. One party of them, about forty in number came down to within eleven miles of Bowling Green, and required the wife and domestic of a true Union man, who has two sons in the Union army, to bake up into bread fifty pounds of flour for them. The rebels on the 12th, also, appeared on this side of Barren River, 14 miles northeast of this place. They made their appearance at several points along the river within from 10 to 15 miles of town. The several squads who have thus appeared are estimated at seven or eight hundred. It was truly distressing to-day to see citizens, some with wives and children with them, coming to town from the vicinities where these prowling rebels have suddenly made their appearance, beseeching the assistance of our military. Yet a little while, and that assistance will be given, and fearful justice meted to their oppressors. These different bands of rebel cavalry who have so quickly, and I may say unexpectedly, appeared in such close proximity along the southern banks of Barren River, are evidently the scouts and spies of the rebel division of the army in the neighborhood of Glasgow and Cave City. The results of the appearance of so many rebels at different points are very pernicious. Our Union friends, already alarmed and excited, are credulous as to their magnified numbers, and spread consternation and confusion all around them. To-day an apparently harmless laboring man rushed into a room I was for the moment occupying, frightened out of his wits, and almost out of his breath, exclaiming, "We are lost, the town will be in ashes, the rebels are fifty thousand of them, not mor'n five miles off; they are drawn up in line of battle, and have bigger cannon than we've got, and they've done run in our pickets." Smiling at my friend's credulity, I assured him that things were not so bad as he would make them out to be, and finally succeeded in quieting him, and convincing him of the necessity of spreading no useless alarms among his honest neighbors. Another bad result of the close proximity of the rebel lines, is the opportunity afforded to reckless and deluded young men to make their way through our pickets, and join the rebels. I am to-day credibly informed of several instances where hitherto dutiful sons and promising nephews have stolen their fathers' and their uncles' horses and guns, and made their way to the rebel lines. Such is the infatuation that this infernal rebellion produces upon the minds of pliable young men not yet out of their teens.

On yesterday, a detachment of Gen. CRITTENDEN's advance was sent back to Mitchellsville, seven miles south of Franklin, to support the rear, and protect supplies. This morning Major MOTTLEY, of the Eleventh Kentucky, came into town from the advance with dispatches for Gen. ROUSSEAU; the purport of these dispatches I did not learn, but they contained, no doubt, an order for additional cavalry to be sent to the vicinity of Mitchellsville, to prevent the harassing annoyance of rebel cavalry, until the divisions of Gens. CRITTENDEN and McCOOK reach here. ROUSSEAU's general orders, as chief in command here, in regard to passes, are stringent to the highest degree. No person, upon any pretext whatever, is allowed to leave town, unless upon occasions of the most pressing necessity, and the existence of that necessity has to be demonstrated to the post commandant before a pass can be obtained. No one is allowed to leave on the train without a pass signed or approved by the post commandant. Such are the rigorous restrictions that war imposes. The strict enforcement of the order forbidding persons going out, or coming into town, prevents all intercourse between the people of town and the country, and entirely breaks up all markets. The consequence is, there is a scarcity of provisions, bordering on famine, and which the good citizens of this once pretty little place never experienced, save when the Confeds first made their advent among them near a year ago. It is hard to imagine the appearance of a town of three thousand population, suddenly turned into a hive of forty thousand armed soldiers, who have for months been on half rations, in an enemy's country, where every stump was a den of devils and every leaf a poisoned arrow. This morning I ascended College Hill, the elevated and renowned rebel fortification that was to be wrapped in sheets of fire before this town should fall into the hands of the "Northern hordes." The scene in the vallies below beggars description. White tents dotted all the plain; brigades and regiments were marching and countermarching hither and thither; the roll of the drum and the whistle of the fife rose and swelled on the air; thousands of wagons were jammed together in every locality; Major-Generals and Brigadiers, with their staffs, went prancing by; fields of maturing corn on the right and on the left, were falling under the knife of the foragers, while the whole panorama was one of interest and mournful grandeur.

The most exciting news we have to-day is the sudden appearance of the rebels in force at Glasgow Junction, twenty-two miles north of here, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. They advanced to that point from Glasgow. The train to Louisville from this place was forced to turn back to-day. We are, therefore, entirely without mails. The rebels at the Junction are reported at six thousand, with forty pieces of artillery. They are most probably commanded by BUCKNER or POLK. Considerable excitement prevailed this afternoon about four o'clock by the driving in of our pickets six miles north of the town. Forthwith it was reported that BUCKNER and BRAGG were approaching with their artillery to shell the town and our camps.

There is a forward movement from this place now commencing. If the enemy remains at Glasgow and at the Junction, he will have to fight for his ground, fight to the death. We venture that he will not stand his ground. We shall see.

CURTIUS.

Arrival of Gen. Buell and Staff—His Recent Movements Explained—Outrages of the Guerrillas—The Fortifications at Bowling Green Strengthened, &c.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

Gen. BUELL and Staff reached this place on yesterday, and have taken up temporary headquarters in the western part of the town. It is not the design to remain here; the combined divisions of the army of the Ohio will move at an early day and with overwhelming and crushing force against the enemy above, between here and Louisville. Gen. McCOOK's Division, with their tattered banners, riddled with balls at the field of Shiloh, marched into town this morning. Gen. McCOOK, at the head of his noble and heroic Division, looks the very impersonation of a General and a warrior. The Division of Gen. CRITTENDEN is encamped close to town, ready to move when the order is given. Gen. THOMAS, with a heavy division of the army, remains at Nashville in command of all the forces in and around the city. The impression daily becomes stronger that Nashville is to be evacuated, but I still hold to the contrary, and believe that it will be held at every hazard, and that it can be reinforced at any time without crippling the efficiency of this column of Gen. BUELL's army. Gen. BUELL has been censured in certain quarters for withdrawing his forces from Tennessee, and transferring the war into Kentucky, and it is said that he and Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON "quarreled" when the step was resolved on, and that the latter had accused the former of "betraying" the State. Those who censure BUELL for his present movement surely do not comprehend the situation. The supplies of the country in which he was situated had been exhausted, and he and his vast army had been on half and quarter rations for some time, with all his communications and transportation facilities cut off. At the same time BRAGG, his vigilant enemy, had massed his forces, and was making desperate attempts to flank him and hem him up completely among the sterile hills of East Tennessee and North Alabama. This effected and Kentucky was open to the enemy. BUELL saw this and foiled his antagonist at every point, possessing and securing himself the luxuriant fields of Southern Kentucky and the Green River country. The enemy is everywhere reduced to the very last straits for provisions and forage. The rich crops of Kentucky, this year superabundant, was to them of the highest importance. To secure these, and apply their odious conscription act to our men, they made a combined and powerful advance into the State—BRAGG aimed to flank BUELL, as KIRBY SMITH flanked MORGAN at Cumberland Gap, before BUELL could reach a country of supplies. Was not BUELL right in preventing this as he has done most effectually? The enemy is massing his forces on the Louisville and Nashville road between here and Louisville. Let him do so. He is placing himself between two armies of giant might where he is inevitably bound to be crushed to annihilation, or leave the State in dispersing and fragmentary squads. A good thrashing of the rebels in Kentucky will have a most salutary effect. It will forever demolish their hopes of power and rule in the State. Wait patiently a little while and that thrashing will be given them in good style.

The guerrillas or scouts of the enemy, who so suddenly appeared on the south bank of Barren River, continue to infest the country, greatly to the annoyance of the peace of the citizens. They are not in such numbers or so bold, however, as they were some days since, overawed probably by the vast military movements in this section. The body of rebel cavalry which appeared at the farm of H. Y. ARNOLD, mentioned in my last, was when last seen traveling in an easterly direction, along the line of Simpson and Allen Counties. They are, most likely, making their way to Glasgow. If, as is still thought by many, Gen. CHEATHAM is at Hartsville, Tenn., with a division of the rebel army, this cavalry, perhaps, made its way to that place. Now, that the divisions of CRITTENDEN and McCOOK have succeeded in reaching this place and vicinity, if CHEATHAM is at Hartsville, a demonstration in our rear, on the line of the railroad, may be expected. A division, thus thrown in between Gen. THOMAS at Nashville and the rear of our advance, would be able to work considerable mischief.

The fortifications at this place have been strengthened, and the work of making them still stronger goes on. Yesterday and the day before hundreds of wagons and thousands of hands were engaged in the work of strengthening our defences, and in a few days this point will be in such a condition that a comparatively small force, with a few pieces of artillery, can hold it against ten times their number. The condition of affairs here at this time can only be appreciated by those who are so unfortunate as to be residents of the place. There has been scarcely any rain for six weeks; the wells and cisterns are dry, and the river affords almost the only chance for water. "The old oaken bucket that hung in the well" is useless now, for, however deep down there in truth may lie hidden, there is no water there. Great clouds of dust thicken the air in all directions, and frequently you can only trace the rapid evolutions of cavalry by its thick rolling volumes. Sixty thousand men, with gleaming arms, streaming banners, and service-worn firelocks, cover the country. Infantry and cavalry swarm in the streets and over the plains. Cornfields, which a short time ago were luxuriant, have suddenly been turned into dusty wagon yards and army camping-grounds. Yet, notwithstanding the heat, the scarcity of water, the choking dust, and the thickly-crowded troops, never was an army more healthful and vigorous. Since the advance reached here there have, out of the whole array of troops, been but *two deaths!* The troops, officers and all, are also in the best of spirits, anxious to meet the enemy, and express unbounded confidence in their leader.

Russellville was evacuated yesterday, Col. SHACKLEFORD's regiment, which was stationed at that point, reaching here in the evening. The railroad track, which was torn up near Woodbare, has been repaired, and trains are again running to Franklin, in the direction of Nashville.

We are still without our Northern mails, the rebels having possession of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Glasgow junction, and at other points. They are in heavy force at the junction and points along Green River. POLK and BUCKNER are, it is thought, in command. Intelligence of an undoubted character reached here last evening, that the rebels, in strong force, had attacked our forces stationed at Green River Bridge, and after a severe and sharp contest, overcame them by superior numbers and took possession of the bridge. The engagement was a considerable one, and lasted for some time, our forces only giving way to superior numbers. The forces stationed there had come down from Louisville, and were not of the troops recently arrived at this place. We are without particulars as to the numbers engaged and the losses sustained. The enemy having been at Glasgow Junction, and in force at various points between here and Green River, information of details in that section was next to impossible to obtain. This morning I am informed that the rebels have destroyed Green River Bridge, and that they are tearing up the track and ruining the road this side of the bridge. The destruction of this bridge demonstrates their object. They think that by cutting off this army from Louisville, and our supplies, that they can prevent our advance and a junction of BUELL's army with those gathered for the defence of Louisville. By thus preventing BUELL's advance, they think, evidently, that they can, with BRAGG's column, move upon Louisville from the southwest, while KIRBY SMITH, keeping out Gen. MORGAN, hemmed up at Cumberland Gap, moves upon Louisville from the northeast. Thus they aim to combine their forces, invest and take the city by preventing BUELL from effecting a junction with our forces for the defence of the city. Their plan will most assuredly fail, and fail signally. Let them but mass their strength between BUELL and our forces at Louisville, and we will see how suddenly and surely the best laid schemes prove to the schemers certain destruction. Movements are on foot at this place which will speedily demonstrate the strength of the Union arms and the generalship of Gen. BUELL. Meantime, I shall keep both eyes open.

CURTIUS.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Major-Gen. Nelson Again in Command—The People's Confidence in Him—What He Will Do if Sustained—The Reported Munfordville Disaster—Who is to Blame?

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

Gen. NELSON is again on hand. He will make the fur fly. Whatever orders he issues will be executed to the fullest extent. His time will not be wasted by dilly-dallying, palavering, listening to everybody's complaints and grievances and quibbles on "constitutional points." If he deems it necessary he will impress us all, niggers included, into some kind of military service. Already one thousand darkies have "gwine to de *mortifications* to dig trenches." Gen. NELSON will send scouts, spies and skirmishers out to find and feel the foe; and it won't be his fault if the foe is not pushed out of the State pell-mell or cut to pieces or bagged in double quick time. Let Gens. WRIGHT and BUELL instantly back him with all their forces. The public demand instantaneous, concerted, concentrated, sagacious and fearless action. Painful rumors continue afloat. The "Liberators" are reported here, there and everywhere—nobody knows exactly where. Some say they have Munfordsville, Elizabethtown and Shepherdsville. The public severely censure the military authorities for the reported surrender of Munfordsville, which is, by rail, but seventy-two miles from Louisville and forty-two from Bowling Green. Where was BUELL? Where was GILBERT? Where was DUMONT? If DUMONT had 4,000 men at Lebanon Junction, why were they not sent to the relief of DUNHAM and WILDER? If BUELL had 20,000 or more at Bowling Green, why did not he relieve the gallant Hoosiers and pounce on the enemy's rear? If WRIGHT had 100,000 at Cincinnati and Louisville, why didn't he dispatch men enough to save that important post and bridge? The public ask these questions and demand an answer. If Kentucky is to be sacrificed to military imbecility or indifference, let us know it and prepare for the worst. But the people have an abiding confidence in Gen. NELSON. Let him be fully sustained and all will be well.

PONTIAC.

Movements and Numbers of the Enemy—Their Designs upon Louisville—Nelson's Efforts, Intentions and Orders, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

We have had successful skirmishes at Owensboro, Shepherdsville, Lebanon Junction and Boston, Nelson County. But BRAGG is believed to be advancing with 50,000 to 70,000 by the way of Bardstown, Elizabethtown and Shelbyville. However, nobody knows.

Cincinnati is undoubtedly safe, but Louisville is not. Gen. NELSON is doing his best. He will hold the city, if he can. If he can't hold it, and the enemy take it, it is said he will shell it, and lay it in ashes from the other bank of the Ohio. If the enemy get within striking distance and are not quickly repulsed, they will greatly damage the city; and if they take it, will destroy it before they leave, if NELSON doesn't.

We are willing to sacrifice our city and ourselves to the cause of the Union, but not to the military imbecility, ignorance and cowardice of many of the officers and men whom it is the misfortune of Gen. NELSON to command.

But all will be well if Gen. NELSON's order is obeyed, pending the arrival of BUELL, "that notorious military sluggard." "A little patience and energy is all that is required. Be attentive to the commands of your officers. Officers will set an example to their soldiers of resolution, patience and endurance, and make good, by their bearing, their pretentions to the rank which their several States have conferred on them."

All places of business and amusement are closed. Women and children are allowed free egress in any direction until sunset to-day. All able-bodied citizens are ordered to report and be armed for the city's defence before 12 M. to-day. All failing to comply with this order will be treated as traitors.

PONTIAC.

OUR LA GRANGE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Encroachments of the Guerrillas—Operations Against Them.

LA GRANGE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

The continued encroachments of the guerrillas upon private property, in the counties adjacent to this, have awakened serious apprehensions here. ROB. MORRIS, Esq., President of the Masonic College and Provost-Marshal of the County, summoned the loyal citizens to organize a camp near this place, styled Camp Recovery. Here he was joined by a venerable soldier, Capt. S. W. HUNT, of Henry County, who came in with two companies and a field-piece. Sections of ten different companies soon assembled, and elected Mr. MORRIS Colonel, Mr. HUNT Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. J. OLDHAM (Clerk of the County) Major. The Governor issued his commissions to correspond, and a regiment of eighteen companies is rapidly forming.

The recruits are mostly those who have been driven from their homes by the advance of KIRBY SMITH's force, and men who have suffered the loss of property by the guerrillas. They are smarting for vengeance, and will strike fiercely when the order is given.

Yesterday, a detachment was sent to Newcastle, the county seat of Henry, where the National flag had been torn down, and converted by a blasphemous guerrilla *into a saddle-blanket*. Col. MORRIS raised a new flag there, and left word with the citizens that he would hang the man who removed it, or if he could not be caught, he would hold the Secessionists in the place personally responsible for the outrage.

The organization of Col. MORRIS' Regiment is for three months only, and is designed expressly to operate against guerrillas. He has announced that every loyal citizen who has suffered by the thefts of these marauders shall be paid back dollar for dollar, at the expense of the Secessionists nearest them.

THE ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

An Expedition from Helena—The Contrabands—An Interesting Case—Brig.-Gen. Steele.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD TOWN, BELOW HELENA, Ark., Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862.

In my last I mentioned that an expedition of HOVEY's Brigade, under command of Col. CHARLES E. HOVEY, had gone down the river. This brigade is encamped at this place. It returned after reconnoitering about Napoleon and some small towns in the vicinity of the mouth of White River, capturing seventy bales of cotton and a large mail passing from BRAGG's and PRICE's armies into Arkansas. Some of the letters taken in this mail are quite amusing.

Another expedition of six companies of the Normal, or Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, left this morning with six days' rations, Lieut.-Col. LIPPINCOTT commanding, attended by the ram *Queen of the West*, of Col. ELLET's fleet. They are to drop down the river and watch the movements of the enemy, break up rebel camps, capture batteries, prevent rebels from crossing the river, and secure any cotton that may be contraband of war, or is likely to be destroyed by the cotton-burners. Lieut.-Col. LIPPINCOTT is a resolute and wary commander, has smelled powder, and has a regiment of men of tried bravery, and officers on whom he can depend, and therefore we expect some stirring news from them.

The enemy along the river is becoming bold. Our transports are fired upon every day by small bands of rebels. While I am writing this, a contraband in HOVEY's Brigade is being brought in, who was wounded while coming down from Helena. These negroes who have *enlisted* in our army as servants and laborers, are objects of peculiar hatred to the rebels. A man called "Long Johnson," living on the road, is charged with this murderous attempt. This negro is the second one who has been shot there under similar circumstances. The suspected assassin will be arrested, and tried before a Court in which *negro* testimony will be allowed.

Yesterday, a slave calling himself 95 years old, with hair and beard as white as snow, the property (according to the laws of Arkansas) of Col. SYMS, now an officer in the C. S. Army, called at my tent and asked advice. He wanted to know how he could obtain his freedom and that of his children. Col. SYMS had sent for one of them, to be employed as a servant. Old BART got into a boat, crossed the river, and made his way to his master. He told him that all his "boys" had gone to Helena, and "gined de Uniteem States," and were making forts for the Yankees. Col. SYMS inquired for his horses and mules. "They are all gone to de Yankees," said old BART. "Well," said the Colonel, "this is a fix. Can I go over there safely?" The old faithful servant said, with great gravity, "*No, sah*—dey ketch you sure;" and when the old man ceased his narrative, he winked and laughed. Then, putting on a sober face, he said: "Can't fool Old BART—been a member of the Baptist Church forty-seven years—can't fool Old BART—I knowed he wanted my children to carry to South Carolina." So he went on. He wanted to know what Massa LINCOLN had said about the slaves going "to de place where dey cross over to California." I told him. He wanted to know why "de colored population could not stay in Arkansas, and let de white folks go over de river to live where dar all run to when you comes." It was his opinion that though they get along without the whites, he was afraid the whites could not get on without the blacks.

The army of the Southwest is bitterly opposed to Slavery—sees it standing in the path of victory—but is well satisfied to follow the lead of the Government on this subject. The contrabands serve our officers and companies, cook our meals, wash our clothes, drive our teams, dig our trenches, guide our foraging parties and do all our work which formerly took so many soldiers from the ranks. We are therefore satisfied, but hope that the Government will soon be able to do what must be done—proclaim freedom to all the slaves of rebels.

Brig.-Gen. FREDERICK STEELE, who is now in command of the army of the Southwest, is a New-Yorker, a graduate of West Point and a Major in the regular army. A man of sterling integrity, military experience and strong love for the old flag, he is also a soldier in the highest sense of the term. The army likes him; everybody likes him except the rebels—they fear him. As an evidence of the confidence of this entire army, the commanders of divisions and brigades have just sent a united request to the President for his promotion, and Gov. PHELPS has given his sanction to the paper.

Among the enterprising, able, hard-working and trustworthy officers here, Col. CHARLES EDWARD HOVEY stands first. He organized the much-talked-of "Normal Regiment of Illinois," (the Thirty-third.) He was the President of the Illinois Normal University, and, commencing with the students, he raised his regiment of teachers in a short time, and went into service more than a year ago. He has long commanded a brigade in STEELE's Division, and held the post of danger. It was this Col. HOVEY who, with a small part of his brigade, outgeneraled the Texan Rangers, under Gen. RUST, and whipped them so terribly at the battle of the Cache, near Cotton Plant, Arkansas. He is now here, having held this important point for some time. It is thirty miles below the position of the main body of the army. Col. HOVEY continues his raids into Mississippi, about the mouths of the White, Arkansas and Yazoo Rivers. He has reconnoitered nearly down to Vicksburgh, preventing reinforcements and supplies from reaching Gen. HINDMAN.

I speak of the Colonel again because he is just now doing all that is done by our grand army. He successfully performs the duty, and he ought to have the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General.

We are waiting for orders to march on Little Rock, Vicksburgh, or across to Grenada, in Mississippi. Gen. STEELE has written to Gen. HALLECK for orders, but they have not yet arrived.

Ten thousand prisoners went down the river yesterday, escorted by a gunboat and a ram.

HERMAN.

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

The Claims of Missouri and Arkansas to Public Notice—A Change in National Commanders at Springfield—Probable Intentions of the Rebels—The Pacific Railroad, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

The attention of the Eastern people is so much occupied at present by the important events which are transpiring around our National Capital, that the great West is comparatively forgotten; or if the thought of any do, like the Star of Empire, Westward take their way, they probably rest upon Kentucky and Tennessee. But Missouri and Arkansas have claims upon the public notice, also; and the time may not be far distant, when a great battle, fought within hearing of the historic Springfield, may compel the whole country to remember us.

At least, the movements of the Kansas and Southwestern Missouri armies indicate that our military leaders either expect an attack from the enemy, or that they intend themselves to advance upon him. Probably the latter is the true explanation of the movements referred to.

First, there has been a change in our commanders. Gen. BROWN has been superseded by Gen. TOTTEN, whose valor at Wilson's Creek is known to all the world. Then, our numbers have been reinforced, TOTTEN brought troops with him, though I am not able to say how many. Two or three weeks ago, there were, perhaps, nine or ten thousand armed men in Southwest Missouri. Now, we cannot have, I think, less than fifteen thousand—and more are coming. I am told that several thousand are on the way from Rolla; and it is currently reported that Gen. BLUNT, of Kansas, will join us with his force. This junction will probably occur at or near Mount Vernon, which is twenty-four miles west of Springfield. Officers who ought to know estimate that, within a week or ten days, TOTTEN will be in command of thirty thousand men. It cannot be that this force is gathering without any object. Several regiments have already gone to Mount Vernon, and to-day, Gen. BROWN, with his body-guard, left Springfield for the same place.

Gen. BROWN will now take the field, and Gen. TOTTEN will remain at the post in Springfield, although Gen. BLUNT will rank Gen. BROWN if BLUNT does, in fact, come into Missouri. It is rumored that Gen. SCOFIELD himself, *in propria persona*, will conduct the active operations of the campaign, but I may be permitted to doubt it.

Against what enemy is this force preparing? Either against the army formerly under HINDMAN's command, near Little Rock, or against a new army, said to be now organizing in Northwestern Arkansas, at Cross Hollows, which is not far from Fayettesville. This new army is or will be commanded by HINDMAN. Gen. HOLMES is in command of HINDMAN's former army.

Although the rebels do seem to have concluded that it is better to perish through excess of audacity than by any want of audacity, yet I can scarcely believe that Gen. HOLMES will be so utterly reckless as to move northward, exposing an unprotected rear to the assault of Gen. STEELE, who takes CURTIS' place, during CURTIS' absence. I conclude, therefore, that TOTTEN's army is designed for HINDMAN and his mob of butternuts and Indians. In the Springfield *Journal*, published to-day, it is reported, upon the authority of Capt. GRAVES, bearer of a Confederate flag of truce, that this mob numbers twenty-five or thirty thousand men, and is in possession of thirty pieces of artillery. These numbers are probably exaggerated; but there can be little doubt that the rebels intend to strike a blow for the repossession of Southern Missouri, and that speedily, unless our army is beforehand with them.

These statements are guarded, not because I do not believe them to be true, but because it is impossible to obtain *certain* information. I do not wish to expose myself to the charge of falsifying history.

It is certainly much to be regretted that COFFEE & COCKRELL were allowed to push their way up to the Missouri River, a few weeks ago, and then to escape from the State without injury, with new clothes, large numbers of stolen horses and stolen guns, and with a greatly augmented force. It is another verification of the adage, "Between two stools, one comes to the ground." Cannot some person versed in strategy tell us, why we must have two independent commands in Missouri and Kansas, when both armies have only one enemy to contend against? Why are not all the troops in the Southwest concentrated and put under the control of one competent leader? If there were two rebel armies, one threatening Kansas and one Missouri, there might be some reason for dividing our own forces; but while the same army threatens both, even a blind man can see, that if victory over the enemy is the object desired, one powerful army is better for us than two independent fragments.

I was greatly pleased with your article upon the "Light of Experience," warning the nation against "a senseless repetition of the blunders of the past;" and particularly with your remark that never in the life of any nation was there greater need of that peculiar sagacity which employs the acquired light of yesterday in the selection of a path for to-morrow, than in the United States to-day. Do you remember it? For example, we now have a million men in arms. Who does not now see that it would have been wiser to have called out a million of men at the first? And experience ought to teach our Government to avoid the causes which brought disaster to our arms in Missouri one year and a half ago. One principal cause of Lyon's defeat and death was the want of a military road from Rolla to Springfield. If supplies and reinforcements could have been hurried forward to him, Lyon need not have died, and Southern Missouri need not have been lost to the Government for an entire winter. *Then*, we did not think a million men necessary; *now*, we see that they were necessary. *Then*, we did not think that the war would last long enough to justify the building of a road from Rolla at least to Lebanon; *now* we see that such a road, had it been in existence, would have more than paid for itself. It will pay for itself yet, if the war lasts another year.

You have influence and power with the authorities. You might earn the lasting gratitude of the suffering people of Southwest Missouri, by advocating in a few earnest words the building of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad by the Government, as a measure of political economy, and as a military necessity. The people of this section of our State are fast being impoverished by the war. Their affliction is great, and they themselves, which is worst of all, are distrusted by their own friends in the East. They have been loyal under difficulties, but they are loyal, and for the sake of their country, submit to measures adopted for the ruin of the enemy which also ruin themselves. Ought not the Government to do anything for their relief which can be done without detriment to the country, especially if it can be done not only without detriment, but with positive advantage to the country? Ought it not to make the burden now as light as possible to the loyalists of Missouri? and ought it not to provide for the lightening of that burden in the future? Southwest Missouri is already ruined, but the building of our railroad would encourage us to hope that we might recover in the future. It seems to be our only hope The Government can build our road, not only without injury, but with positive profit to itself. Ought it not, then, to do it?

Financially, the building of this road one year ago would have been economy. The road from Rolla to Springfield, or at least as far as Lebanon, is, of all roads in Winter-time, the worst. Yet all the supplies, both of ammunition and of food, must be hauled over this road, one hundred and twenty miles, in wagons. Capital is first invested in the teams, and then the expense of keeping a daily train of twenty wagons each way in motion is enormous. This would have all been saved if we had had a railroad. Even now that road is partially graded. In some parts it is nearly or quite ready for the rails. Would it not still be economy to put it in complete running order? The services of contraband negroes might be called into play, if necessary.

But at any expense, this road ought to be completed, as a military measure. As long as southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas are out of supporting distance from St. Louis, so long our right flank will be liable to be turned by the enemy. Nothing can put the Southwestern army in certain communication with its base, except the building of our railroad. Therefore, nothing but the building of that road can ever make our right flank secure. That is military logic in a nutshell. Here, too, the best military policy coincides with the truest economy. To prevent the turning of our flank is to save the expense of a new campaign.

The force of these considerations is appreciated by the President. He once went so far as even to give an order for the completion of this road at the public expense, with the very purpose to save greater expense, and at all events to save Southwestern Missouri. But something, I know not what, has prevented the execution of that order, and so the one great hope of this country has again been deferred. It is enough, certainly, to make our hearts sick. Let the American "Thunderer" utter its voice in our behalf, and our hopes will revive. Good, Mr. Editor, speak for us.

There are some further items of intelligence, with which I will close this letter. The military authorities are building a fort, upon the outskirts of the town, upon the western side. It is to be pentagonal, with bastions at each corner. The ditch is twenty feet wide, and the rampart of the same width. Ten acres are inclosed in it, and, with the outworks, it will hold ten thousand men. Of what use it is to be, is more than I can imagine. Gen. Lyon's opinion was publicly expressed, that Springfield is unsusceptible of defence by fortifications; and as it is only an earthwork, it could not be very long held against resolute besiegers. It serves one good purpose. The Secessionists and delinquent loyalists, who refused or neglected to enroll among the militia, are at work upon it, by way of penalty for their sins. Some of them are to be pitied, and some not.

The authorities are also building blockhouses at various places in the district. There are not less than fourteen of these now in process of erection. They will answer for arsenals, for places of retreat when our militia are pressed by superior numbers, and as rendezvous for Union citizens. A stockade is to be erected around the military prison, in order to allow the unhappy inmates fresh air and exercise, without giving them the opportunity to escape.

I might write more, but want of time and fears for the patience of your readers forbid. I will write again if there are any further developments of the enemy's plans, or of our ability to defeat them.

KICKAPOO.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Commodore Porter's Expedition Up the Mississippi.

THE CAPTURE OF NATCHEZ.

Commodore Porter makes the following official report of his expedition up the Mississippi River, and the capture of Natchez:

On Board United States Gunboat Essex,
Off New-Orleans, Sept. 9, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 23d ultimo, having remained off the City of Baton Rouge two days after its evacuation by our troops, I proceeded up the river to reconnoitre reported batteries in progress at Port Hudson, La., also to coal my vessel at Bayou Sara, the only place I could obtain any at save New-Orleans. Arriving there I found the town apparently deserted and the coal burning. Sending a boat's crew on shore, they were fired at by guerrillas from the houses in heavy force; my men drove them out and burned the buildings in the lower part of the town, to prevent such being used to protect the enemy. These guerrillas had a few days previously fired at and wounded several of the crew of the United States gunboat *Sumter*.

On the 24th I was necessitated by want of fuel to send the tow-boat *Anglo-American*, which I had fitted out and armed, to New-Orleans for coal, and I again dropped down the river and awaited her return off Port Hudson. I could discover no guns at this place, but earthworks were in progress, and whilst destroying these I had the misfortune to explode my heavy ten-inch gun. The *Anglo-American* not returning up to the evening of the 28th, I returned to Bayou Sara, where we were again fired at by the guerrillas, and from the buildings left, on which I ordered those remaining to be destroyed.

The *Anglo-American* joined me on the 29th, and reported three batteries as having opened on her whilst passing Fort Hudson. She received 73 shots in passing.

I had received information that the rebel gunboat *Webb* was at Natchez, to which city she had conveyed transports with supplies from Red River. I followed to that city, but found they had sought the protection of the Vicksburgh guns. At Natchez, a boat's crew from the *Essex* was sent ashore to procure some ice for my sick, when they were wantonly attacked by over two hundred armed citizens, wounding the officer in command, and killing one and wounding five seamen. I immediately opened fire on the lower town, and set a considerable number of houses on fire from which they were attacking us. After bombarding the place for an hour, the Mayor unconditionally surrendered the city. During this fire, one of my nine-inch Dahlgren guns exploded.

I followed the rebel gunboat *Webb* to the batteries at Vicksburgh, under the guns of which she, with two transports, lay. Heavy ordnance batteries, extending three miles further down the river than during the siege in July, prevented my nearer approach to these boats. Having exchanged some shots and ascertained that the upper fleet was not in the vicinity of the town, being short of provisions, my battery weakened by the loss of two guns bursted, and also short of ammunition, I determined to steam down the river to New-Orleans for supplies, and if possible ascertain the strength of the Port Hudson batteries. Leaving Vicksburgh on the evening of the 5th instant, on the 7th, at 4¼ A. M., we were off that place, and on coming within range, the enemy opened on us a vigorous fire with siege guns. The *Essex* was struck heavily. As near as I could judge, the enemy had in position from thirty-five to forty guns of 120-pounders, rifled, ten-inch smooth, nine-inch and eight-inch calibre, in three batteries commanding the river, to the extent of five miles. A sixty-eight pound, a thirty-two-pound and also a ten-inch rifle ball lodged in the *Essex*, but without material damage. We were under fire an hour and three-quarters, during which time our guns were well and incessantly worked, and I have reason to believe the enemy suffered heavily, and the works were certainly in part destroyed. Mr. J. Harry W[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], had [illegible] the [illegible] conduct throughout met my entire approbation. A land force will be necessary to complete the destruction of this fort, which if allowed to be again restored, would seriously interrupt the free navigation of the Mississippi.

In the various encounters of the *Essex* since leaving St. Louis on the 6th of July she has been struck heavily one hundred and twenty-eight times by heavy shot—glancing shot left no record—three having broken her iron, and but one penetrated, and that from a rifled sixty-eight-pounder at the distance of a few feet, delivered by the ram *Arkansas*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. D. PORTER, Commodore, U. S. N.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to Porter the following letter of thanks and announcement of his promotion to the rank of Commodore:

Navy Department, Aug. 20, 1862.

Sir: Your dispatch of the 6th instant, announcing the destruction of the rebel iron-clad ram *Arkansas* by the *Essex*, under your command, is received, and to yourself, your officers and crew I desire to express the thanks of the Department and of the country, for the heroism displayed and service rendered on that occasion. It was a daring achievement, well and faithfully executed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

Commander W. D. Porter, commanding United States steamer *Essex*, off Baton Rouge, La.

Navy Department, Aug. 20, 1862.

Sir: The Advisory Board, convened under the late act of Congress, omitted to present your name for promotion; but the Department, in consideration of your great service and distinguished bravery, particularly in the destruction of the iron-clad steam ram *Arkansas*, has recommended you to the President for the position of Commodore, and he has been pleased to concur with me in ordering your appointment.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

Commodore W. D. Porter, Commanding United States steamer *Essex*, off Baton Rouge, La.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH, PENN.

Excitement Subsided in Harrisburgh—Preparations for the Wounded—A Visit to Camp Curtin—Deserters from the Rebel Army—Very Interesting Disclosures—A Young Hero—False Calculations of the Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harrisburgh, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

The result of one single day's battle has produced the most magical change in this place. Not that the war fever has died out, but the sudden transition from imminent danger to a sense of complete security has produced that almost painful reaction of feeling which always follows any intense excitement. Thousands of eager soldiers are no longer tramping the streets from morning till night, to the music of fife and drum; the railway stations are no longer teeming with excited crowds and long trains of soldiers hurrying every hour to the battle-field. On the contrary, everything has settled down to the quietude of a Sabbath morn in times of profoundest peace, and over the city and the exquisite landscape around, the glad sunlight is beaming with almost Summer fervor, as if Nature herself were rejoicing at the discomfiture of those who would mar this glorious picture of industry and prosperity.

All thoughts are now turned to the reception of the wounded men who will be brought here in large numbers. Some few passed through here last night, on their way to Philadelphia, but we are momentarily expecting the arrival of several hundreds who are to be located here. Our old friend, Dr. Cuyler, late medical director at Fortress Monroe, is here to attend to the disposition of the wounded, and, under his energetic management, we may depend that all will be done which is within reach of humane care and medical skill. An embargo has been laid upon every church, schoolhouse, hotel, and other place available for hospital purposes, and private citizens—the ladies especially—are busy in making all kinds of preparations in the work of humanity. Among the buildings already prepared are the German Reform Church—the large Cotton factory, the schoolhouse in Mulberry street,—and the schoolhouse in Walnut street. Many other buildings are being got ready.

I have just returned from Camp Curtin, where I had a very interesting conversation with eight deserters from the rebel army. I wish Jeff. Davis & Co. had been by, to hear all that these men had to say about their infernal rascality and oppression. They were: one native of Brooklyn—two North Carolinians,—one Louisianian,—two Irishmen,—one Swiss,—and one Virginian lad.

My principal informant was the Brooklynite,—a fine, intelligent and gentlemanly young man, of highly respectable connections in Brooklyn and New-York, and whose name I suppress—at his own request—for sundry private reasons.

At the outbreak of this war, he was a clerk in a store at New-Orleans, and doing well. Seeing which way the tide was running, and that every one was being impressed into the rebel army, he tried to get as near our borders as possible. He went to Richmond and thence to Norfolk, hoping to escape easily by way of Fortress Monroe. The vigilance of the rebels prevented this, however, and he had to find his way back to Richmond, where he obtained a clerkship. While there the conscription was in such force that, finding no possible means of escaping it, he volunteered into an artillery company to avoid being forced into the infantry. He was under Jackson. He could have obtained a Lieutenancy if he liked, but his soul was so averse to the step into which he had been driven that he declined any conspicuous part; determined to avail himself of the first opportunity to escape, and this he did at Williamsport while Jackson was crossing the Potomac.

His companions all escaped about the same time, the young Virginian finding his way into our lines along with him. A large number of my informant's company deserted also, and he says that thousands would gladly do the same thing if they had the nerve and chance. The common talk among the rebel soldiery—Southerners as well as Northerners—was, that they would desert as soon as they got to Maryland: for they are perfectly tired of the brutal cruelty and despotism to which they are subjected.

"But how came they to fight so desperately in a cause they hate?" I inquired. "How can they help themselves?" was the reply; "if a man does not fight, a bullet is soon put through his head." There are many, he said, who fight in earnest, but these are ignorant fellows, whose passions and prejudices have been worked upon by their lying leaders. Before every battle, it is quite common to hear the officers saying to the men: "Remember Butler and his insult to our women—Remember Pope. These fellows want to take all you have and give it to Lincoln's hordes," &c., &c.

The way these despots managed to swell the ranks of their army would seem incredible, if my informants did not call Heaven to witness the truth of what they were telling me. One Irishman, a native of Pottsville, in this State,—where he has a wife and child—was forced into service in North Carolina, and has been constantly in battle for thirteen months. Previous to enrolling him he was three weeks unjustly imprisoned upon suspicion of his loyalty. This man vowed to me that he has seen his countrymen tarred and feathered in New-Orleans for nothing but being Unionists. In New-Orleans, bands of armed ruffians would go into the houses of the poor Irish, *tear them from their beds in the dead of night*, and when a requisite number were got together, a captain would step forward, claim them as his company by right, and they were marched off to the ranks;—*resistance being death!* All classes of men were forced; the convicts were taken out of prison for the purpose, and even cripples and men with incurable ruptures were forced into the army, and once there could never get released. The treatment of the officers to their men is described as brutal beyond expression,—striking them as they would their black slaves, on the slightest provocation,—and all redress impossible.

I was deeply interested in the case of the young Virginian, John Clows, whose name deserves publicity, for he is a perfect young hero. He is a fine, fair-haired and blue-eyed youth of almost feminine beauty. Think of a boy, only 15 years old, who has been in active service for fifteen months, and followed Jackson through every one of his terrible battles! This little fellow's case is curious. He was acting as a substitute for some man who wanted to go and look after his affairs for a week; the coward never returned, and young Clows was caught in his stead, the cruel and tyrannical officers having no consideration for a boy of such tender years. Much as he has seen of war, this young hero is not tired, and wants to go into the navy. It is to be hoped that Lieut. Morris, of the *Port Royal*, or Commander Stevens, of the [illegible], will have an eye upon him, for in such hands as theirs here is the stuff to make a great man. He says Mr. Harper married his father's sister; on my asking what Harper, he said "the one who has the magazine in New-York." I don't know if there is any mistake in this, but in shaking hands with that brave boy I felt that any Duke might be proud to own such relationship.

The rebels must be terribly discomfited at this last defeat. My Brooklyn friend told me he heard a Major Sprague—or some such name—make a barroom speech in Frederick, in which he boasted that now they were invading Northern soil, they would not stop till they had Harrisburgh and planted the Stars and Bars over Independence Hall in Philadelphia. We also talked over the dreadful battle of Malvern Hills, at which he was present. He says that even the last battle at Sharpsburgh did not compare with it in dreadful slaughter. "Had you come on after that battle, with only 10,000 men," he said, "the rebels couldn't have prevented you going straight into Richmond—they were so completely used up and disorganized." Are not such hints invaluable? Let us hope that, having once more got them more thoroughly on the hip, our Generals will now follow up, blow after blow, until this wretched conspiracy is crushed to pieces.

Gov. Curtin has not yet returned. We have been hourly expecting the arrival of the first batch of wounded from Hagerstown—about 300—but they have not yet come.

NEMO.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

At Bull Run—They are Surrounded by a Rebel Division, but Escape Capture—They Pay Gen. Kearney the Last Compliment He Ever Received—Promotions Made and Expected—The Excelsior Division in Favor With the Brigade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

September 11, 1862.

Fearful as was the loss of the Excelsior Brigade at Bristow—a battle which, fought, as it was, almost alone by this brigade, it claims as its own victory—the services of that brigade could not be dispensed with, and the remnant of it was hurled into the deadly vortex of that fearful Bull Run fire, at one of the most critical periods of the first day's fight.

It was unexpected, but there was no time for thought. "Advance in line of battle" came the order, and the little band of heroes moved forward into the woods. Fearfully rapid came that storm of bullets. It was plain that they were engaging a vastly superior force. Two regiments of another division broke and retreated in the wildest disorder through the line, the enemy following close at their heels. On they came in front—while on each flank swarms of "butternuts" came pouring down and spreading out in the open field in the rear. A retreat became necessary to prevent the brigade being surrounded and captured, and so well managed was it that few were left as prisoners, even surrounded as were our troops.

It was, however, a hand-to-hand conflict, and the loss had been fearful—*about one in two of those engaged*. Lieuts. Tremaine and Dwight, of Gen. Sickles' Staff, Aids to Col. Taylor, who was commanding the brigade, were captured. The color-bearer of the Second was shot, but the color was saved. The color-bearer of the Fifth was wounded, but he still held on to the broken staff and tattered flag. He remained too long, and was captured, but not until he had torn the colors from the staff. Many of the best and bravest lay killed or wounded. The second day at Bull Run, the Brigade was supporting batteries, and had none killed, and but a few slightly wounded. At Chantilly, again, they were sent in, but the enemy failed to await their appearance.

None held the Excelsior Brigade in higher estimation than Maj.-Gen. Phil. Kearney, and it is a little singular that the last compliment he received was from the brigade whose fighting qualities he so well appreciated. About an half hour before the battle of Chantilly Gen. Kearney and Staff rode toward the battle ground, and in doing so he passed the Excelsior Brigade, drawn up on the road. Belonging though they did to a rival division they admired the Jersey hero, and as he went by they broke forth in a spontaneous and hearty cheer. The gallant General appreciated the compliment, and with uncovered head he rode along the line, bowing gracefully to his applauders, and then galloped forward to the field where he met his death.

Col. Nelson Taylor, of the Third Regiment, who had the honor to lead the brigade during the recent battles, has received his reward in the shape of a promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship. He received the hearty congratulations of the brigade on his well earned promotion. It is expected in the brigade that Col. Graham, than whom few men are more deserving, will also be honored with a like promotion.

The intimation, first received through your columns, that the brigade was to be increased to a division, has been received with much favor. The brigade has, on the Peninsula and in the late campaign, won a name and reputation second to none, and as a division, still further laurels might be gathered, for that there is hard fighting yet to be done before this rebellion is crushed out, it takes but little prophetic vision to foresee.

The present whereabouts of the brigade it would be unwise to disclose. Should they meet the enemy, reduced in numbers though they have been by repeated battles, the people of the North may still rest assured that those who are left are able yet to give a good account of themselves. The *esprit de corps* of the organization is still maintained intact, and as battle sweeps from the ranks those most beloved, the remnant close up the gaps and stand ready to revenge the fallen.

CEDMA.

Speech of Gen. Wallace in Cincinnati.

A flag was presented to McDowell's Brigade of Sharpshooters in Cincinnati on Tuesday last. The flag, donated by Maj. McDuell, was presented by Gen. Wallace. The presentation was accompanied by the following speech:

Fellow Citizens: I cannot address you as soldiers, but may as citizens. I come to express my thanks for the promptness and patriotism manifested by you all in leaving your homes to come here and aid in the defence of Cincinnati.

Some are disposed to deride this movement, but I tell you it is simply going back to old times. I see before me a second edition of the men that fought at Bunker Hill—just such as you; only they went to battle with arms not half so good as those you have. I see before me such men as on the memorable 8th of January fought and whipped the enemy at New-Orleans. They had just such arms as you have. They were not uniformed nor mustered into the United States service. Their organization was identical with yours. They went precisely as you came. They succeeded, and I have no doubt you will succeed as well.

I never meant you should take the open field; that would be folly and madness. Your place is in the intrenchments and behind fortifications. In the trenches you would be invincible. No foeman could dare show his head before you. At Fort Donelson the sharpshooters did the most effective service. The squirrel-rifle in the adept's hands was the most effective arm.

I want you to stay as sharpshooters, not as soldiers. A sharpshooter fights on his own hook. He does not stand elbow to elbow with his comrade. He goes where he pleases in the rifle pits, behind old stumps of trees, behind the brush—anywhere, in fact, where he can drop his man.

I know that at Fort Donelson the enemy dared not show themselves to man their guns. At one gun thirty men were killed one after another as fast as they came up, by our sharpshooters. More men were shot in the eyes and in the head by the sharpshooters than by the soldiers.

Here are trenches, and you have rifles in your hands. What did you come here for? ["To fight; to fight."] Don't imagine a fight is to come off every hour. It requires two to make a fight, and we are ready. It is the common impression that the enemy have retreated. They have done no such thing. They are now within half a day's march of you, and what is more, they are confident of being successful in their expedition against Cincinnati. They marched down to our lines, and having viewed the reception that awaited them, retired a short distance back. They wisely withdrew. They are waiting for reinforcements, and may attack us any morning.

We are hauling off our coats and getting ready for them. We do not want this splendid army defeated, and while I have the honor to command them they shall not be defeated. The rebels shall not take Cincinnati, nor shall they set foot on Ohio soil by passing through my lines. No man is more impatient than I am to move after them, and no man not in my position knows of the vexations and annoyances that surround him in getting raw men ready for the field and to meet the enemy.

How many of you came here to fight? ["All of us—all, all."] How many of you came here supposing that by your prompt response to the call, you would make friends who would elect you to the Legislature, or who expected by so doing to prepare the way for an election to Congress. [Laughter and cheers, and a voice: "We have some lawyers among us."] I have come to make this proposition to you. All may go home who want to, but at the same time I say there is an emergency which demands that you [illegible] the hands of people now before you [illegible] your services are needed here.

Have you not been well fed? ["Yes," "Yes," and "No," "No."] Perhaps some of you may not have had all the pound-cake you could eat, [cheers and laughter,] but have not all your wants been supplied? ["Yes," "Yes."]

I have brought you a flag—are you willing to stand by and defend it? [Cheers.] Now, here is the flag [waving it]—let every man disposed to stay, shoulder arms and step forward. [About two-thirds stepped forward.] All I have to say is, this is well done, as far as I can judge. Those who have not come forward, I thank, in the name of the citizens of Cincinnati, for what they have already done. I know that many leave business that cannot be neglected, particularly among the farmers.

Every man who stays I want him to be enrolled. That roll may yet become the roll of honor. I believe the State of Ohio will make some provision to compensate you for your time. It should and ought to be done.

Let the officers understand that I want all who remain enrolled.

THE MORALE OF THE ARMY.

Physical Disabilities Among the New Recruits—A Serious Drawback to the Efficiency of the Army—The Elements of Weakness, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp near Alexandria, Va., Sept. 18, 1862.

The imperfect manner in which the medical examination of a large number of our new recruits is conducted, constitutes a matter requiring the immediate attention of Government. Many of the recruits sent hither to fill up the veteran regiments are totally unfit for service. Ruptures, varicose veins, rheumatism, and imperceptible but disqualifying chronic diseases, afflict many. No sooner are they placed in the hands of the drill-master than their imbecilities manifest themselves. Many are physically unable, even, to execute the "manuel of arms," much less to endure the fatigues of a march, or the ordinary exposure of camp life. The result is, they at once fail as soldiers, are excused from duty a few days, and finally laid away, an expense to Government, in our hospitals, where they remain days, weeks or months, and are then discharged from service, or sink into premature graves. This is not all; they have received from Government pay, rations, medical attendance and clothing. Once more at liberty, many of them, assuming the garb of citizens, effect a repetition of their fraud.

This evil is not only a serious drawback to the efficiency of our army, but sadly affects the moral character of the old troops with whom they are thrown in contact, as well as largely effecting the expenses of the war. The desire of certain sections to fill up their quota of soldiers doubtless tends to a great laxity and inexcusable presumption on the part of examining surgeons. It would be far less expensive, and greatly more conducive to the moral standing of the army, to enroll every application indiscriminately, and permit the surgeons to examine them in the regiments to which they are assigned. Thus unworthy applicants would be discarded at once, bounty-money, clothing, rations, medicines and pay saved, while our hospitals would be rendered far more desirable asylums for the brave, wounded men, who are daily being sent back from our battle-fields. These sanitary evils can, however, be remedied at home, by a proper attention to the regulations established by Government, and the rules prescribed should be at once rigidly enforced. From actual experience in the service, and from the surgeons' reports, I can safely say that of the recruits sent to the old regiments, not more than fifty per cent. have been able to do twenty days' duty, and many of the earliest recent enlistments have been laid up ever since they landed upon the Peninsula. Many who have been discharged from physical disability since the "seven days' fight" are now here again upon the sick list, one of whom is sixty-eight years of age.

Our old soldiers, who have braved the storms of many battles, are compelled to submit to the inconveniences and discomforts of a camp hospital, to be jolted in ricketty ambulances, over rough and burning roads, from camp to camp, enduring all the hardships of days of hurried marching, and finally arrive a little nearer home to sink into the grave—all because the local hospitals are surfeited with those who have no claim to the soldier's privilege, and who have not and never can render Government a tittle of service equivalent to the pay and attention she has provided them.

Why not call at once for thousands of invalids to fill our public nurseries, instead of recruits for old regiments? Then there would be no disguise, and the old soldier, having exhausted all the energies of his nature in defence of his country, could say, 'Now, Heaven strengthen me—imposters have usurped the charities provided for the worthy!'. What a quickened sense of fraudulent practices would Government realize could it walk through our hospitals and camps, and minutely inspect and converse with the invalids lying there!

There are scarcely greater evils, certainly none of which the soldier more justly complains, existing in the recruiting service, than that which I have herein mentioned. Were these same men *drafted* into the service, think you they would seek to conceal their physical defects? No, indeed; they would be clamorous in the exercise of that potent prerogative which the laws enable them to present. It is the golden inducement which prompts their enlistment. They have no fears of the soldiers' peril. They are provided with immunity, and the moment the alarm is sounded, they fly, not to arms, but to the Surgeon—present their defects, and claim that protection which he is forced to grant.

The able-bodied and efficient force of a regiment is also weakened by the presence of these incapable soldiers. They are liable, from the nature of their maladies, to "give up" any moment—as liable on the field of battle as elsewhere—perhaps more so. Then the services of at least two able men are required to convey him to the rear, and thus in the presence of the enemy, our effective strength is decimated by causes disgraceful to the service.

Nothing gives an enemy such a degree of assurance as the exhibition of wavering or derangement in the lines of its antagonist. I have remarked its effects upon our own soldiers, and have read it in the eyes of the enemy. They discover at a glance the embarrassment under which we labor, and mark such a regiment for its prey. It is assumed as a display of faltering purpose rather than an instance of physical debility. A General or Colonel would rather enter the field with *ten* men less than submit to the chagrin of sending to the rear these *three* from such a cause; and certainly his command would be more effective with ten less, in consequence of having shown his opposers no element of weakness, constructive or positive.

The importance of maintaining this inflexible characteristic was most forcibly illustrated in the first infantry encounter with the rebels on the afternoon of the 29th, on the old battle-ground at Bull Run. That brave old regiment, the Eleventh Massachusetts, was ordered (after having throughout the day supported several batteries which were playing on the enemy) to move forward and engage them. They moved at once, in unbroken column, about a mile, then deploying, advanced in line of battle until within range of the enemy's pickets. The line was halted—the order to *fix bayonets* was given. Then came the moment for wavering and distrust. Not an eye quailed—not a nerve trembled—not a shade of pallor lilied a cheek of that firm and devoted band. The order came to "*Charge!*" And with eyes glaring full upon their foe, they rushed upon them through the woods. One or two of the enemy looked quickly behind them—their muskets trembled in their grasp—their eyes turned rapidly from side to side—they wavered, shrank back, turned and run, followed by the entire immediate line of pickets. They rushed back among a heavy line of their own infantry, infusing dismay and terror in their midst.

Upon them, with invincible purpose, came the Massachusetts men, driving them back and over a high railroad embankment, behind which was posted another strong line of infantry, which opened a terrible fire upon the regiment as it emerged from the woods. A moment to dress into line as they issued from the wood, then, with a wild hurrah, they sprang forward, mounting the railroad and driving everything before them at the point of the bayonet. The rebel officers, with frantic effort, however, succeeded in checking their men, and for a few brief moments the struggle was most severe, the combatants exchanging shots almost muzzle to muzzle. Again the enemy faltered, broke in confusion and ran, numbers throwing away their muskets, some fully cocked, and the owners too much frightened to discharge them.

The officers partook of the general panic, and vied with the men in escaping their vengeful pursuers. They were driven [illegible] into the [illegible] on the opposite side of the railroad, where they were reinforced by overwhelming numbers. Being thus overpowered by numerical odds, after breaking through and scattering two heavy lines of the enemy, the brave Eleventh retired to the open plain, its [illegible] officers and men, having repulsed a force more than five times its number, with not a soldier in sight to support it in case of disaster.

ARGUS.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.

Handsome Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition—Splendid Horses and Live Stock—Ethan Allen on the Track—A Great Throng Present.

The Eighteenth Annual Fair of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, opened on Tuesday, at Fordham, under most favorable auspices.

The high reputation of the officers of the Society, and the well-known resources of overflowing Westchester, have made this particular Fair famous from year to year. The neighborhood of Fordham, too, is doubly interesting, as the seat of a noted institution of learning, and as the chosen rural home of many of our wealthiest and most respected citizens, whose elegant villas and fine farms and nurseries enhance the beauty of a region remarkable for rare natural attractions.

As may readily be premised, then, the Fair this year, notwithstanding the pressure of the war times, kept up its former high character.

The site selected for it on the present occasion was Bathgate Park, a beautiful tract about ten miles from Fordham, shut in by rich woodlands and gently undulating hills. One portion of it embraces the old half-mile race track, which lay within the outer lines marked by the Society, but was not included in the inclosure proper of the exhibition. The weather, from first to last, was all that could be desired—clear, bright, exhilarating, and not too warm.

Tuesday, owing to causes best known to the exhibitors, was a period chiefly of preparation. The arrangements for stock and agricultural implements were, by no means, completed, and no regular classification had been made even of the horticultural specimens. The entries, however, were very numerous and constantly increasing; and, by 2 P. M., it was quite apparent that, commencing with the second day, one of the finest displays of the kind, in every Department, that has ever been given in this neighborhood, would signalize the present year.

STOCK.

The collection of Cattle of all kinds, although not large, presented some superb specimens. The Lorillards' sheep, swine, &c., challenged the competition of the country. The working oxen and steers, neat and fat cattle of the finest and rarest breeds, were in good proportion. Native and foreign poultry were noted in every variety. The products of the dairy, the garden, the orchard and the vineyard, agricultural implements, mechanics' work, domestic and household manufactures, were entered in some profusion, but the competition for prize field crops was not so large as usual. Bread and honey were important articles in this general exhibit, and special diplomas were offered.

THE HORSE EXHIBITION

formed the most striking feature of the entire affair. Particular and inviting premiums were open to competitors in or out of the County, and the lists were thronged each day, with some of the finest animals in the country. On Wednesday, the second day, the Judges assembled on the fair ground at 11 o'clock, when their names were called, and vacancies filled, so as to admit of their immediately assuming their duties.

THE OFFICERS

of the Society are:

President—Simeon Leland, New-Rochelle.

Vice-Presidents—1st, E. B. Lane, New-Castle; 2d, Abijah P. Cummings, Mamaroneck.

Directors—First Assembly District, Denton Pearsall, Westchester; Chas. Bathgate, West Farms. Second Assembly District, Philip R. Paulding, Tarrytown; Henry Willetts, White Plains. Third Assembly District, Joseph L. Sutton, North Salem; R. Mott Underhill, Yorktown.

Treasurer—James Armstrong, White Plains.

Corresponding Secretary—James Wood, Bedford.

Recording Secretary—John Cowan, White Plains.

The means of approach to the Fair grounds were varied and facile. Fine roads lead from this City and from every quarter of the county directly to the spot, and those who rode their own nags or drove their own teams could not have a more delightful excursion. The New-Haven and Harlem Railroads reduced their fares for that point, and steamers made frequent departures from Harlem, &c., for Fordham Landing, offering the alternative of a charming sail, to those who preferred it, to the land trip. At the entrance of the Fair ground were stationed hacks and stages which, for a trifling charge, conveyed the departing visitor to the boats or cars.

Under these favorable circumstances, the attendance on Wednesday and Thursday was very large, and had the interior accommodations for shelter and rest been more complete, a merrier and happier multitude could hardly have been assembled. The hearty farmers and buxom beauties of fertile Westchester were present in force, with no inconsiderable sprinkling of City dames and gentlemen. Elegant private carriages and fancy wagons with superb teams abounded, and every knoll and wooded hillside had its crest of rural loungers, the whole scene forming an amphitheatre of varied and pleasing interest—peace in her most smiling mood dallying in the very lap of war.

THE HORSES.

Among the most noted were *Kemble Jackson*, the famous stallion of Mr. Wm. A. Forbes, of Yonkers; Mr. Chas. W. Bathgate's *Major Lowe*, the *Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.*, by the same owner; Dan Mace's fine roadster, *Grey Gelding* and a splendid bay team, not entered, belonging to Capt. Perry Ayres, of New-Rochelle.

Mr. Leland's beautiful Shetland filly and saddle ponies *Little Willie* and *Cinderalla* were great pets on the ground. During Tuesday, the course was thrown open to trotters and pacers, and was one continual whirl, thousands of spectators enjoying the sight, and cheering the rival whips until sundown. At 3 P. M., the celebrated *Ethan Allen*, and his worthy compeer, *Honest Allen*, were trotted out in team by the equally famed jockey, Dan Mace, and made their half-mile heats—first round in 1:19, and second in 1:18.

Among the stock, the superb merino bucks and ewes of Peter Lorillard, Esq., and the South Downs from Mr. Leland's Highland Farm were greatly admired.

The Alderney Bull, "Prince George," belonging to Mr. Peter Lunny, of West Farms; the Devon full-blood bull of Mr. Bradford, of Rye, and the short-horned Durham bull of Mr. Peter Lorillard, of Fordham, were splendid creatures. Mr. Warren Leland's yoke of working oxen, and Mr. B. F. Whitlock's white Durham bull and cow, with two snow-white calves, together with his six-year old Devon beauty, eclipsed all near them. Among the rare swine exhibited, a Brazilian sow, imported from Rio Janeiro, in the *Wild Pigeon*, by Mrs. A. W. Bradford, of Rye, was a rare curiosity.

Of agricultural implements, there was a not very numerous, but still very interesting collection, from a patent drill to a field-reaper—Messrs. Pell & Hanes bearing off the palm in most instances. In domestic iron-work, Mr. Shaw, of West Farms, exhibited two horse-shoes, made fifty years ago, and one dating back a century; the shoe of Mr. Lorillard's Shetland pony, *Dyke*, weighing one ½ ounce, side by side with that of his famous horse *Bob*, weighing 4¾ pounds. With these were various veterinary implements of rare construction.

The Horticultural and Domestic Department offered some superb shields and forts in flowers from J. M. Bruce and S. P. Ayres; a Temple of Liberty in exquisite shells and flowers, set in splendid dahlias, by J. M. Bruce; dahlias and roses of every variety from John Ellis, of the Fox Meadow Gardens, and untold wealth of rare bouquets. Miss Sarah Valentine, of Yonkers, had sent some beautiful specimens of cone and worsted work, and Miss Marie Althaus equally fine achievements in leather. Snow-white bread from Mrs. A. M. Clark, and rich, golden Alderney butter from Mrs. J. A. Haven rested temptingly beside heaps of amber honey from J. A. Armstrong.

To attempt any specifications of the vegetables and fruits would carry us too far, but the one hundred and forty-one-lb. pumpkin, contributed by Mr. J. Carpenter of North-street, should not be too soon thrown into pi—e! Monster beets, onions, carrots, potatoes, and cabbages were in abundance, and the Pippins, Russetts, Golden Gates, Orange, &c. among apples; Bartletts, Flemish Beauties, and Sickles, among pears; Columbian, Isabella, and Delaware among grapes, completed the pride of the Orchard.

Thursday, the 3d, and closing day saw an increased multitude. In the afternoon the awards were read by the Committee, and at 3 P. M., an appropriate address was delivered by the Hon. A. B. Conger, Ex-Senator from Rockland County. The race-track was all day alive with handsome teams, and owing to enchanting weather and increased attractions, the crowd was greater than ever. Toward the close of the day, Prof. Gardner, the famous New England soap man, by permission, entertained an audience of thousands with his inimitable discourse, and reaped a rich harvest of the needful.

THE AWARDS.

HORSES.

J. H. Godwin, for the best approved stallion, kept for use in the county, silver cup or $10.

T. O. Woolf, for the best approved stallion, raised in the county, over four years old, and kept for use in the county, silver cup or $10.

A. P. Cumming, for second best, $6.

S. D. Rockwell, for best approved colt, raised in the county, three years old, $8.

Dr. Varian, for the best approved mare or gelding, raised in the county, exhibited in harness or under saddle, $5.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS ON HORSES,

Owned in or out of the County.

C. W. Bathgate, for the best stallion, $25.

D. Mace, for the best pair of carriage horses, $20.

[illegible]

NEAT CATTLE.

Natives and cross with any other breeds.

Robert Wilkinson, for the best approved bull, [illegible] years old, silver cup or $8.

J. F. Young, for the best approved cow, silver cup or $6.

Jas. Twaites, for the best approved heifer, 2 years old, $5.

Jas. Armstrong, for the best approved heifer, 2 years old, $4.

Jas. Armstrong, for the best approved yearling heifer, $3.

Bartholomew Gedney, for the best approved calf, $3.

H. C. Barrett, for best approved Alderney bull.

E. G. Faile, for best approved Alderney cow.

Durhams or Short Horns.

Peter Lorillard, for the best approved or short-horn bull, silver cup or $8.

Ayrshires.

Wm. Beck's *Heather Jock*, for the best approved Ayrshire bull, silver cup or $8.

Hugh Lunny's *Fanny*, for the best approved Ayrshire cow, $8.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

Edward G. Faile, for the best approved yoke of working oxen, proved to have been regularly employed on the farm or other work, to the time of exhibition, not under 5 years old, silver cup or $10.

FAT CATTLE.

Dennis Valentine, for the best approved fat cow or heifer, $4.

SHEEP.

Peter Lorillard, for the best approved buck for carcass, $4.

Warren Leland, for the best approved 10 ewes for carcass, $10.

SWINE.

Simeon Leland, for best approved boar, $3.

James Wood, for best approved breeding sow, $3.

POULTRY.

Simeon Leland, for best pair of bronzed turkeys, $2.

J. B. Simpson, for best pair of geese, male and female, $2.

Wm O. Giles, for best pair of Dorking fowls, $2.

J. B. Simpson, for best pair of Shanghai fowls.

DAIRY.

Mrs. J. A. Haven, for the best approved sample of butter, not less than 10 pounds, $5.

In garden vegetables, Mr. E. G. Faile was the most fortunate competitor; in fruits, Messrs. James Gilbert and James Wood outstripped the rest.

DOMESTIC WINES.

Stephen Underhill, for the best sample of wine made from grapes, $3.

R. J. Underhill, for the second best, $2.

FLOWERS.

Mrs. A. J. Prime, for the largest and best display of cut flowers, $3.

Benj. J. Diamond, for the most beautiful bouquet, $3.

BREAD AND HONEY.

Francis A. Armstrong, for the best box of honey, with an accurate description of management of bees, form of hive, etc., diploma or $3.

Mrs. Clark, of Bedford, for the best loaf of domestic bread, $2.

Hanes & Pell had the most frequent premiums for agricultural implements.

To Charles W. Bathgate, Esq., the owner of the grounds, and to Messrs. Cowan and Wood, the gentlemanly and indefatigable Secretaries, the public are indebted for the success of this popular Fair, of which our space permits us to give but a meagre outline.

African Colonization in Demarara.

On the 30th of July, at Georgetown, British Guiana, a meeting was held on the subject of the immigration of free blacks from the United States. The United States Consul, Mr. Edwards, made a speech at the meeting, in the course of which he spoke of the policy of the President toward the slaves of the Border and Southern States, and the probability of the former manumitting their slaves on the plan proposed by the President, and the liberation of a large number of those in the Southern States as the Federal armies penetrated further into them.

On motion of Mr. Wyatt, the resolutions below were passed, and in furtherance of the object expressed, Mr. Walker, the Government Secretary, was afterward appointed on a mission to Washington to give every information that might be demanded by the President, and take steps to carry out the project as expeditiously and as conveniently as it could be done:

1. That this meeting, taking into view the desire of the Government of the United States, to be relieved from the presence of the slaves recently liberated by its order, as well as of such to whom it has it in contemplation to give freedom, desires to express the opinion that this is a favorable moment for the Legislature of this Colony to offer to receive from the United States Government such numbers of its liberated slaves as the Colony can afford to employ.

2. That this meeting earnestly recommends that the Legislature of this colony take immediate steps for the introduction from the United States of two thousand adults per month, of healthy laborers of both sexes, in due proportion, of not over forty years of age, (unless those of greater age be the parents or near relatives of a family of not less than four adult persons,) to be landed under an indenture for three years, to serve on a plantation, wood-cutting establishment, with an engineer or master tradesman, or as a porter, domestic, or farm-servant. That persons so introduced shall at any time have the option of commuting any unexpired portion of their indenture at a rate proportionate to the cost of their introduction.

3. That the cost of the introduction of laborers from the United States shall be defrayed in the same manner as the cost of immigration from India and China, and the immigrants so introduced shall be entitled to all the privileges of house and hospital accommodation and medical attendance, now secured to Indian and Chinese immigrants.

4. That with the view to encourage the indentured laborer, and as an incentive to steady and industrious habits, the colony shall be bound to give to such immigrants as shall complete an indenture of three years, an allotment of land on the sea coast, or other ungranted land of the colony, at the option of the immigrant, in fee simple.

5. That the Legislature be requested to take the necessary steps to carry out the foregoing resolutions, by passing an ordinance to enable the colony for these purposes to take over at a valuation all waste or abandoned lands, situate on the seacoasts of the colony, and to rescind or modify any ordinance which fixes the money value of ungranted lands—and to attach such other conditions as to the occupancy and cultivation of the soil as it may deem fit.

6. That this meeting would suggest to the Legislature the propriety of offering to the United States Government to receive such Africans as may be captured from slavery by the cruisers of the United States Government on the same terms as we now obtain those allotted to this colony by the British Government.

Harper's Ferry and Gen. McClellan.

From the Baltimore American.

We know here, and it ought to be known in New-York, that the post of Harper's Ferry was under the command of Gen. Wool, and not of Gen. McClellan. We know, also, that before starting from Washington, Gen. McClellan urged the evacuation of Harper's Ferry and the occupation of Maryland Heights, on the ground that he did not believe it could be held if thoroughly besieged—and on the further ground that to assist it would greatly interfere with his plan of campaign. In reply to this recommendation assurances were given that the post was "impregnable," and the recommendation of Gen. McClellan unheeded. The fact is, that Harper's Ferry could be held as well by a garrison of twelve thousand men as by one of a hundred thousand, but we doubt if it could be held long with any force if the Maryland Heights should fall into the hands of the attacking party. That it could have been defended twenty-four hours longer with but slight additional loss, there can be no two opinions. The extensive works on Bolivar Heights were either erected for ornament or to resist a seige. If for the latter they were abandoned without use. Whoever was at fault, there certainly was no fault on the part of Gen. McClellan.

A few days since we also read an attack on Gen. McClellan in the New-York Times for not having made reports of the seven days' battles on the Peninsula. Now we happen to know that Gen. McClellan, six days after he reached Harrison's Landing, placed in the hands of the War Department full reports of those battles. It is therefore no fault of his that these reports have not been published.

The Indians in Wisconsin.

We have never believed there was the least reason to fear any danger from the comparatively few Indians now in the northern part of this State. They have no provocation to commence hostilities, or motives to join the tribes that have committed the terrible massacres on the western frontier of Minnesota, and both their interest and safety lie in the continuance of peace. We are confirmed in this opinion by the statements of Mr John Jacobs, of Marionette, Oconto County, who made us a visit last week, and who, probably, has had a longer, more extensive and intimate acquaintance with the Indians of Wisconsin than any other citizen in the State. He has traded with them during the past twenty years, and understands fully their sentiments, feelings, disposition and purposes. He informs us that, if the Indians here fight at all, it will be for the whites, and not against them. They know perfectly well that a war commenced by them would speedily end in their destruction, and they have no desire to sustain any other than the most friendly relations with the people and Government of the United States. Mr. Jacobs regards all precautions and expenses to be prepared for any anticipated outbreak on their part as so much care and money thrown away, and he is undoubtedly right. His opportunities for learning and judging of their real intentions are such that he is not likely to be either deceived or misled. He speaks their language, enjoys their confidence, and is an intelligent and well-informed gentleman.—*Watertown (Wis.) Democrat.*

The New-York Times.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. WADSWORTH, who recently received the nomination of the Union Convention for Governor of this State, was serenaded last night at his residence in Washington, of which place he is at present the Military Governor. A great crowd was present, and in response to urgent calls the General appeared and made a speech, in which he clearly defined his position with reference to the war for putting down the rebellion. A special report of his speech, received by telegraph, will be found in our columns this morning.

One of our special correspondents with the Army of the Potomac sends us the results of the reconnoissances across the Potomac on Thursday. One party of our cavalry went on the road to Charlestown, in the direction of Winchester, and another on the road to Martinsburgh. Still another crossed the river at Mercerville, and went to Hardscrabbletown. The road from Harper's Ferry to Shepherdstown, about half way to Martinsburgh, was found to be open. The rebel vedettes were discovered at Shepherdstown, but withdrew as our forces approached. Over thirty rebels were captured about a mile and a half back of Shepherdstown, including Lieut. Col. LEE, of the Thirty-third Virginia, and a lieutenant of cavalry. The enemy appeared to be in considerable force on the Western bank of the Opequan creek, a stream which divides Frederick from Berkely county, and empties into the Potomac several miles above Harper's Ferry. Dispatches published by us yesterday, however, indicate that the main body of the rebel army is now at Winchester, to which point the force on the Opequan would probably fall back before the advance of our army. A dispatch from Frederick, yesterday, informs us that no material change in army affairs had taken place.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., dated Friday, informs us that a portion of the rebel army, under HINDMAN and RAINS, is now at the Granby Mines, in Newton County, near the State line. This rebel force is said to number about 12,000—a motley crowd, some of them well armed, but most of them bearing such weapons as could be gathered throughout Arkansas. Gen. SCHOFIELD, who now commands the National army of Missouri in the field, is preparing to march against them, and there is every reason to believe he will be successful, as his force is composed of the best troops in the State.

Gen. MORGAN, it seems, has not evacuated Cumberland Gap. The Louisville *Democrat* says of the report: "Gen. MORGAN's instructions were imperative, as we learn, to hold the Gap at all hazards. We further learn that the recapture of Richmond, Ky., which is a certainty, was made by Gen. DE COURCEY, and not Gen. MORGAN, as at first reported. The same courier who brought the news of Gen. DE COURCEY's movements, also stated that Gen. MORGAN was still at the Gap, in sufficient force to hold it against any army Gen. STEVENSON or any other rebel General can bring to bear on it. He has abundant supplies to last him for weeks, and is in no danger whatever."

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Sept. 25, says: "There was some slight skirmishing yesterday morning in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, between our advance forces and the rebels, but there was no fight of any importance. Skeletons of two companies, which were organizing in Hardin County, to join BRAGG, were captured yesterday and brought to this city last evening. We learned at a late hour last night that a brisk little fight occurred yesterday forenoon between the advance of BUELL's army and BRAGG's rear guard, in which our forces were victorious, but we did not learn any particulars."

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* at this port, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 20th inst. Matters appear to be progressing there very quietly, and the health of the city continues remarkably good. Gen. BUTLER had issued an order forbidding the transfer of property, or rights of property,—real, mixed, personal or incorporeal—except necessary food, medicine and clothing, either by way of sale, gift, pledge, payment, lease or loan, by any inhabitant of the Department who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States—the person transferring and the person receiving to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. All registers of transfer of certificates of stock or shares in any incorporated or joint stock company or association, in which such person has any interest, are likewise forbidden. Col. JACK HAMILTON, of Texas, had arrived in the city, and had delivered a stirring address before the Union Association at Lyceum Hall.

The hospital steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived at this port last night from Washington, having on board 589 sick and wounded soldiers.

GENERAL NEWS.

A collision occurred last evening on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, resulting in a smash of locomotives and cars, but no loss of life. The Southern mail was delayed by the accident, and had not arrived at the time of our going to press.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* passed Cape Race early yesterday morning, with advices from Europe five days later. A summary of her news, which is of little importance, is telegraphed. The idea of recognizing the Southern Confederacy appears to be pretty nearly abandoned by both England and France. It was reported that the rebels were buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram in the Mersey. The sales of Cotton for the week amounted to 24,000 bales, the market being irregular, with a decline on all descriptions. Breadstuffs were irregular, and Provisions were quiet but firm. Consols were quoted at 93⅜@93½ for money. American securities were quiet.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday removed from office Mr. AUGUSTUS F. PURDY, Deputy Street Commissioner, who, since the removal of Mr. KNAPP, has been the acting head of the department. The reason given for the removal by the mover of the resolution, Ald. WALSH, was that Mr. PURDY had refused to recognize the removal of Mr. KNAPP, and still permitted him to act as Street Commissioner. The Morning Session of the Board was adjourned until 5 P. M., when the opinion of Corporation Counsel, Busteed, was received, confirming the removal. The employes of the office are to remain as before until the appointment of Mr. KNAPP's successor. A resolution extending the operation of the $50 bounty ordinance until October 8, was adopted.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Sept. 24 announces the departure of Gen. HARNEY from that city for Washington, under orders. It is hinted that he is to reorganize the cavalry forces.

The French steam-frigate *Finistère*, Commander BERTIER, from Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. and Havana on the 16th, arrived here yesterday. She mounts 4 guns, has engines of 260 horse-power, and has a crew of 265 men. She has been employed transporting troops from Brest to Vera Cruz.

An active business was reported in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, at firmer prices. Lard, Sugars and Rio Coffee were also freely purchased at buoyant rates. Pork, Beef, Hides, Oils, Metals, Seeds, Spices, and Naval Stores, were lightly dealt in. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Candles, Dyewoods, Laths, Molasses, and Whisky. Wool was less active. The Freight market exhibited less firmness.

The President's Proclamation.

The Proclamation of Emancipation by President LINCOLN, looking at its possible economical and moral results in the future, is undoubtedly one of the great events of the century. Still, it should be remembered that it has been given out, especially as a military measure, with the authority indeed of Congress, but by the Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navy of the United States, for the purpose of putting down the rebellion.

It is not pretended to be justified by the Constitution, except as a means of self-preservation, even as war itself on the part of the General Government is justified.

It is a war measure, overriding State laws and personal rights, striking right at the heart and strength of this atrocious rebellion. It belongs to the same category with the orders of the Government to bombard rebellious cities or to take the lives of rebellious citizens, or with the measures establishing military governments over States in armed resistance to the National authority. It finds its technical and legal justification in "military necessity." Its moral justification will be found in the approval of mankind and the increasing voice of admiration through all future history. But what, regarding it as a military measure, will be its peculiar effects?

This war has corrected several wide-spread errors in regard to the race this proclamation is designed especially to affect. We discover that the slaves are by no means so inclined for insurrections or bloody acts of violence as was formerly supposed. They are evidently a remarkably good-natured, mild, forgiving folk, who would far rather run away than attempt any doubtful or perilous venture of insurrection or warfare. We find, too, that, despite all Southern ideal pictures, they are most earnestly desirous of liberty, and have very little attachment for their masters. It is evident, also, that there is much more understanding among them of the questions at issue in this war, and a far more rapid and secret diffusing of intelligence and news through the plantations than was ever dreamed of at the North.

On the 1st of January next, in the States then in rebellion, the slaves will probably generally understand that if they can escape from rebel jurisdiction anywhere within our lines they are free. Should we hold at that time—as we may reasonably expect—Savannah, Mobile, and Charleston, an immense population of this ignorant peasantry will have abandoned their masters' estates and have placed themselves within reach of our protection.

The agriculture of the South will have been almost disorganized; a general sense of insecurity will pervade the rural districts; men who would have enlisted, will prefer to remain for the protection of their homes from dangers, which are all the more terrible from being imaginary; regiments will be obliged to return to guard against this insurrectionary population. Soon, it is probable that the Southern masters, finding themselves losing their property, will resort to cruel preventive measures, which may call out the very outbreaks they were designed to discourage.

A natural result of these large gatherings of able-bodied men within our lines—our own numbers becoming diminished from sickness and battle—will be the arming them for their own protection and for use, as a kind of *Sepoys* in our armies. This result will be postponed as long as possible, both from dislike of the negro and from dread thus of throwing away the scabbard against the South. But the logic of events, if the rebellion continue, must force it upon us. The burden of the draft, the devilish spirit of the insurrection; the necessity of protecting these refugees in our lines, and the military duty of weakening the enemy, will all compel it. Then all the devil in the fierce passions of the South will be aroused, and in reprisal they will endeavor to make the war a death-struggle, without mercy or any consideration of humanity.

The punishment for this will be terrible and awful, and will involve nothing less than the utter extermination of the slaveholding aristocracy of the Cotton States, and an entire reorganization of society.

How much wiser, how much healthier for the vast future, would be a rational return by the Cotton States to their allegiance, and an acceptance of the wise proposition of the President, affirmed by Congress, organizing a gradual emancipation. They stand now on the verge of an abyss whose depth and horrors no human eye can measure.

With them is the choice, whether to return, or to take the fatal leap.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.—A week of perfect military lull has followed the great week of battles; but there are beginning to be signs that the dead-lock that has held the two armies on opposite banks of the Potomac ever since the close of the mighty duel in which each contestant claims to be victor, is destined speedily to be brought to an end. So long as the rebels either remained in the position they took up on the south side of the Potomac, or could make Gen. MCCLELLAN *believe* that they remained there, it was difficult for him to budge, for if he attempted to cross in pursuit there was the danger of his force being cut up in the process, while if he should retire to Washington, the enemy would be popping over into Maryland again. It would seem from present appearances that the rebel leaders have relied on their ability to deceive Gen. MCCLELLAN by an appearance of force, while they have used the opportunity to retire the main body of their army down the Shenandoah valley. The reconnoissances that have been made within the past two or three days on the Virginia side, and which have been pushed as far as Shepardstown and Martinsburgh, disclose nowhere anything more than a picket guard; and it is not unlikely that the chief force of the rebels is now at or near Winchester. Gen. MCCLELLAN will now, probably, transfer his army to the Virginia side of the Potomac; but what he will do after that it would not be easy to tell. If the rebels are left undisturbed in their position at Winchester, they will find in the rich harvest of this fertile valley abundant subsistence for the next three months.

The Nations that Judge Us.

The Government of the United States is certainly the worst behaved in the world. It is drawing upon itself the frowns of the friends of political morality everywhere. England, with her feet upon Ireland, and her bayonets pressing against the breast of India, admonishes us that all peoples ought to be free to choose their own political associations, and that government without love is selfish empire. Her rulers are expending $350,000,000 a year to maintain a dominion that has been won by the sword. The little Island reverberates with the clink of hammers, building iron-clad fighting ships, and with the peals of ordnance denoting the trial of Armstrong guns. The newspapers applaud the new militia system, which is to convert every Englishman into a capable soldier. England thinks of nothing, apparently, so much as war; prepares for nothing so much as war; contracts enormous debts freely only for war; and all the time berates all other nations—the United States particularly—for any indulgence in war, no matter what the provocation. Better give up national life; better surrender natural boundaries; better yield up forts, mints and custom-houses; better perish utterly from the map of nations, than go to war against rebels. So *says* England to the United States, but so *did* England never in all her career of a thousand years and more. England spends nearly as much in peace as the United States does in war—350 millions a year. And all this is gathered, or supposed to be, from the labor of a hard-worked people, who have a pinched area and slender means of work.

England plunges her hand remorselessly into the pockets of her subjects to support war debts and to prepare for future wars. The people are expected to wince and be surprised; but the London *Times* makes it all right by stating the case as follows: "It is the unfortunate fact that the new cycle the world has entered has *a decided tendency to war*, and its advanced science has taken the worst side, and rendered war more expensive. *Making ready for hostilities now costs more than fighting did formerly.* Indeed, *peace is now a war, as regards its expenditure.* The old allegories of her smile and crown of plenty are *out of date.* She is compelled to walk in armor—cannot put off sword or helmet—and *wears a permanent frown.*" With this sententious antithesis the grumbling Englishmen are dismissed, satisfied; and they pass to the next column to read and be red with indignation at the war burdens the Americans are likely to have saddled on them. They echo the noisy clamor of the *Times* on the subject; pronounce all imposts impositions; and declare the day nigh at hand when Americans will revolt against such wrongs. Verily, we have a distinguished and disinterested monitor in England; and it will be our own fault if we do not learn from her how sad a thing it is to go to war and to raise the necessary money to pay its cost.

But it is not England alone that deplores the mischievous example we are setting. The Emperor of the French is equally concerned to see the fratricidal strife that prevails among Americans. Perhaps if he had time he would, in the cause of humanity and civilization, undertake to suppress the unseemly exhibition we are making. But he is somewhat preoccupied now. His neighbor, Italy, needs a vast deal of nursing and watching; and military camps are founded and filled for the purpose. The state of Mexico, far away from his presence and interests, has strangely offended his imperial ideas of propriety, and he needs to send an army of 80,000 men to chastise somebody or something (he hardly can tell what) in Mexico, in order to vindicate the honor (in whatever way it is insulted) of France. In the East, also, the Emperor, as well as his faithfully ally, Lord PALMERSTON, has an account with the erring Chinese to settle, to be paid in Spartan currency—*hard iron.*

Other European countries are not unlike England and France. They all are paragons of peace-makers. They build forts and ships, and cast cannon; they manufacture gunpowder, shot and shell; they sharpen swords and sabres; they gird themselves for war and school themselves in the death-dealing art; they drink the spirit of strife, and rally their men for war. Not because they delight in battle and blood-shedding. O, no, but because they love peace, for themselves, for us, and for all men. They get ready for murder only as a precaution, and arm to the teeth in order that by God's mercy they may refrain from hurting each other!

These are the philanthropic friends whose voices reach us from across the Atlantic, chiding the United States Government for its unreasoning persistence in the defence of its national existence. They seem to have satisfied themselves that they only have a right to live as nations, and that a republic should yield its life to the first footpad that demands it. They grind the faces of the poor that are subject to their dominion, to sustain colossal military systems that overshadow the four continents, but are shocked to know that Americans are defending a home Government that they were born under and love. They transport O'Briens, Mitchels and Meaghers; and shoot the rebels of the Indus from the muzzles of guns; they kill Orsinis and crush the glorious Garibaldians; and demand the world's approval because they acted for the conservation of peace, order and constitutional government. But when our American Republic is assailed and torn—though it be as fabled Saturn was, by the unnatural sons he had sired—no voice from abroad cries out against the crime, but the fierce mob of rebels is hounded on in their heartless work of revolution and ruin.

Let the American who is at all shaken in his faith or courage by the unbroken objurgations that reach us from Europe, reflect on the history and present schemes of our National maligners before yielding to the pressure of their accumulated censures.

Wigfall and His Ancestors.

Do our readers remember WIGFALL? It is some time since we have heard anything of this individual, and for ourselves we had almost forgotten his existence. But WIGFALL "still lives," and enlightens the Confederate Senate now and then as formerly he did our own. And, by the way, that we have got him out of the Senate Chamber of the United States, is no small good result of the rebellion.

WIGFALL made a speech in the rebel Senate on Sept. 12, in which he congratulated his fellows thus: "Thank God, we have got rid of 'our ancestors,'" and he hoped never to hear the word again. If the statement were true, so far as WIGFALL himself is concerned, there cannot be a doubt but that the ancestors in question have got much the best of the bargain. We are quite sure that the ancestors would hope never to hear again of WIGFALL, as they certainly never could, and never did, hear any good of him.

But WIGFALL is not the only one at the South who would gladly get rid of "our ancestors." The purity of life, the humanity and tenderness, the deep sense of the value of humanity and of the rights and glory of mankind which those ancestors cherished, cannot be pleasant remembrances among these wretches who threaten to bayonet women for offering to help wounded captives, and who inaugurate African slave hunts upon this continent, so as to rejoice in a "booty of three thousand niggers" captured at one haul. We do not wonder that they did not celebrate the Fourth of July throughout this Kingdom of New-Dahomey. We do not wonder that they proclaim their rejoicing that they have "got rid" of our ancestors,—those noble men whose names have been the glory of our land, and who toiled and suffered to raise and set upon enduring foundations that edifice of American liberty which these unhung rebels have striven with such violence and crime to overthrow.

But Mr. WIGFALL and his compeers are quite too early in their gratulations. They are very far from having "got rid of our ancestors." Their memories are still green in the hearts of the loyal men of the country. The principles for which they offered their lives and spent weary days and nights of toil, still animate the Government against which rebellion struggles so fiercely, but, as the future will show, so fruitlessly; and if the spirits of those ancestors cannot, as old fables would tell us that spirits have done in past days, come down to lead the hosts of the Republic which they founded, to victory, yet those principles which they held dear fight for us still, still strengthen the arms of our soldiers and weaken the arms of rebellion—making the success of our cause inevitable in the end.

We differ from WIGFALL and his fellow rebels. We rejoice that we have not "got rid of our ancestors." We hope to hear much of them. We would strengthen our hearts by thinking of their firm endurance, their wise patience, their truth, their love for freedom. We would bring them nearer to us than they have been, and, by a better knowledge of their lives, and a closer communion with their spirits, we would make our determination yet more strong, never to allow their work to be overthrown; and these misguided rebels themselves, and their posterity, will yet rejoice that we refused to suffer them to rid themselves of those ancestral glories, but persisted, even through the flames and thunder and desolation of civil war, in holding fast, for ourselves and for them, to the ancient landmarks which the fathers have had set, and thus saving them from the abyss of despotism and the night of barbarism. And when that day shall come, then thank God we shall have got rid of WIGFALL, and shall hope never to hear his name again.

KENTUCKY—THE WORK FOR BUELL.—Kentucky begins to breathe freely again, though the rescue of her commercial metropolis from the threatened seizure of the enemy has cost the country dearly. Still we do not blame Kentucky, nor think that the fact of a successful rebel invasion leaves any stain on her loyalty. The State has furnished every volunteer demanded by the National Government for the general defence. And this, after losing many thousands of her unworthy young men, who were allured but too easily into the ranks of treason. An agricultural people, in the quiet pursuit of their usual farm avocations, are never expected to repel an armed enemy coming upon them in force. Hence, the fairest and most loyal portion of Kentucky deserves sympathy in its misfortune. If the nation loses much by what has occurred there, the population who have been despoiled lose in proportion much more.

The cost to the country is the abandonment of Huntsville, Ala., and all of Middle Tennessee, save the Capital of the State; the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the gallant Gen. MORGAN, who so long held that gateway to loyal East Tennessee; the vast expense of moving Gen. BUELL's army so far and so rapidly North, and the time that will be lost in regaining what he had to abandon.

Gen. BUELL should see to it that we quickly get back our own with interest. The Louisville *Journal* says that that city is now defended by an army of one hundred thousand men. Gen. MORGAN, who left Cumberland Gap, is said to have reached Richmond, Ky., with ten thousand men. We know there is no inconsiderable Union army at Cincinnati and Covington, Ky. Here is force enough to sweep down upon BRAGG wherever he is, overwhelm him if he stands, or pursue him beyond the limits of any part of Tennessee, if he flies; *and thus release East Tennessee forever from the presence and sway of the rebels.*

It is supposed that BRAGG is trying to make his escape out of Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap. If he gets to the mountains of Eastern Kentucky he may be joined by the rebel army that has just cleared out the Kanawha Valley, and thus become strong enough to dispute the possession of the State with BUELL. He should be allowed no time to choose his way out of the State, or to form eligible junctions in it. The force is in Gen. BUELL's hands to crush the rebel army completely, or by driving it through and beyond East Tennessee, emancipate the long-oppressed loyalists there, and sever the railroad which has been from the beginning the strongest support of the rebellion. If this shall promptly be done, as the natural fruit and military sequence of BRAGG's invasion and the massing of so great an army against him, the country will soon come to regard what seems a present misfortune, the happiest event of the war.

THE PROCLAMATION IN THE BORDER STATES.—The effect of the President's proclamation in the loyal Slave States has been looked for with much interest. Many feared—and indeed the President himself lately shared the feeling—that it would be the occasion of a large defection of support that the Government has hitherto received from Border State Volunteers.

There is as yet no demonstration of anything of the kind. The city has been filled with startling rumors of defection, laid first in Kentucky, then in Missouri, but no verification of them has been received. It is fair to presume they are erroneous.

The *Journal*, of Louisville, (GEO. D. PRENTICE), and the *Democrat*, (a loyal paper,) condemn the proclamation, and denounce it in emphatic, even vehement language. But they both argue that it is unconstitutional, and "a dead letter," and "will not chill Kentucky's devotion to the cause thus imperiled anew.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE WORLD.—It was stated in the TIMES of yesterday that the *World* newspaper "had become the property of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD." A note from Mr. MANTON MARBLE, who is the recognized editor of the journal referred to, assures us of the inaccuracy of the statement, and informs us that he is the sole proprietor. It is proper, perhaps, to say, that neither the present reference or the one complained of has been dictated by a disposition to place that gentleman in an offensive light before the public.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Serenade to Gen. Wadsworth, Candidate for the Governorship of New-York.

GENERAL WADSWORTH'S SPEECH.

His Policy in Regard to the War Clearly Defined.

The Rebellion to be Crushed at Any Cost.

Approval of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

SERENADE TO GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH was, this evening, complimented with a serenade by the marine band, at his residence, in evidence of the public satisfaction with his nomination for Governor of the State of New-York. The concourse was large, including several prominent citizens of New-York, among whom were Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, Hon. GEO. D. PHELPS and Dr. H. M. PIERCE. After preliminary music by the band, Gen WADSWORTH was called upon for a speech, and responded as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you do me in making this visit. I suppose I may assume that you come to congratulate me upon having received from the Convention of the State of New-York—a Convention composed of the truest friends of this Government, the truest friends of the country, and the most earnest supporters of the war—on having received from that Convention the nomination to the distinguished position of Governor of the State of New-York. While I cannot allow myself to over-estimate the compliment of this nomination; while I cannot allow myself to misunderstand it, or to receive it in any considerable degree as a personal compliment, I need not say how highly I appreciate it. I have not earned it, gentlemen, by any public service of my own in my native State. I have never held any public position, or any official position there. I am known only as a citizen who has pursued his avocations during most of his life entirely in the privacy of home. But the gentlemen who have brought forward my name have done so largely on trust. While I cannot claim that this nomination is the result of any services which I have rendered, or is a reward for any merit in me, I do claim for it significance and meaning plainly marked. I have been brought forward, gentlemen, by men who are in earnest, and they brought me forward because they believed that I was in earnest. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] These men believe that this rebellion can be crushed, that it ought to be crushed, and they intend that it shall be crushed. [Applause.] They intend to uphold this noble Republican Government of ours. They intend to hold together this country, hold it together at whatever of cost of life, of blood, of suffering, of treasure. At whatever cost, they intend to hold it together,—to make it desolate, devastated, if need be, but to hold it together, one country, and that a free country. ["Good," and cheers.] A land of refuge, as it has been in days past, for the oppressed from all parts of the world. They have brought me forward, gentlemen, as their standard-bearer, because I believe what they believe, I think what they think, I feel as they feel, on these great questions. They do not wish, they do not intend to survive the dismemberment of their country, and they do not believe that I wish to survive it, or that my children should survive it. (Cheers.) These are the thoughts which have influenced them in bringing me forward, and I trust that in that light, however poor as may be my claim in other respects, I shall receive the approbation and support of the sons of New-York who may be here. (Cries "You will.") I do not propose, gentlemen, on this occasion—it would be obviously improper in me, in the position which I now occupy—to enter at large into a discussion of the conduct of the war, or the policy of the Government. Sufficient for us to know, gentlemen, that the Government has given us the most solemn and repeated assurances—and it is sustained by the public sentiment of the loyal people who gather to its support—that the war will be prosecuted with the utmost military energy, and that all the means, agencies and appliances of honorable war will be availed of to carry it on and bring this struggle to an end. It would have been criminal folly in the Government to have overlooked one great element of Southern society—an element which may be, and will be according as we use it—an element of weakness or an element of strength. It would have been criminal folly in the Government to have overlooked or forgotten the fact that we are fighting against an aristocracy, base and selfish, but still a powerful aristocracy; and it would have been worse than folly to suppose that they could put down the rebellion and save the aristocracy. A year and a half of bitter experience has proved to us that we cannot do that—that we shall fail if we attempt such a thing, and fail ignobly. We have moistened a hundred battle-fields with the blood of our sons. We are surrounded with hospitals, with the sick and suffering, with wounded and dying men. Almost Every household in the North is filled with gloom and weeping for some beloved member, who has gone forth to return no more; and what have we gained? Is it enough that we are safe on this side of the Potomac? Are we repaid for all our sacrifices by this consolation? I think not. And yet, gentlemen, what has this powerful aristocracy done for us, that it is entitled to our sympathy? What has it done with this Government, but use it for its own aggrandisement, and failing in that, rise up to overthrow it. I have never failed, gentlemen, previous to the outbreak of this rebellion, in any public and proper occasion, to declare my earnest devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and my desire to uphold it, with what are called compromises and concessions in behalf of Slavery. But, gentlemen, secession and war, bloody and relentless war, have changed our relations to that which is the cause and the source of the war. [Applause, and cries of "That's it."] We have the right, we are bound moreover by the most solemn obligations of duty, to use this agency, as far as we can, to put an end to this struggle, and to save the lives of white men who are perishing by thousands in this country. How long are we to bear the insolence of this Southern aristocracy? Have we not borne it long enough? Has it not long enough disturbed and distracted our counsels, and paralyzed our energies? Has it not long enough paralized the energies of the country? Nay, more—has it not long enough, in the eyes of the other civilized nations of the world, covered us with infamy? [A VOICE—It has even so.] But, be that as it may, the issue is made up, and we must conquer it or be conquered by it. This struggle is already far advanced—it is near its end. We are in the pangs of dissolution, or we are in the pangs of exorcism. If we would save ourselves, we must cast out the devil which has tormented and disgraced us from the hour of our National birth. ["Good, good." We want peace, but more than we want peace, we want a country. We want peace, but we want an honorable peace, a permanent peace, a solid peace. When we have achieved that, we shall commence on a career of prosperity such as we have never known, and such as the world has never before witnessed. We shall spring up at one bound to be the mightiest and the freest and the happiest people on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] I thank you, gentlemen, for the patience with which you have listened to me.

At the close of his remarks, three cheers were given enthusiastically.

SPEECH OF GEN. BLAIR.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, was then introduced. He applauded the President's Proclamation, as giving new encouragement to the loyal people of the North, who now had a principle for which to fight. For the last year and a half the North had poured forth men and treasure in abondance, and yet after all the great battles and loss of life, we had come back in a circle, and the army is now where it was then. God forbid that they should spend this Winter in their old quarters on the banks of the Potomac. He would not blame anybody, but he thought the time had come when the country should have such leaders as would lead these gallant armies to victory. His speech was received with frequent and enthusiastic applause.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BOUTWELL.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, followed, indorsing the nomination of Gen. WADSWORTH as an excellent one, and saying that, as he was a representative of the supporters of the Administration, his defeat would be regarded by the South and by Europe as an evidence that the State of New-York was unwilling to indorse the measures of the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. But he did not entertain the idea that Gen. WADSWORTH would be defeated. He proceeded to allude to the course of England in extending sympathy to the secessions, and thought she would hereafter be ashamed of it. This war would be finished up, and the debt all paid, within the lifetime of men now before him. But the race of slaveholders must be exterminated—not Southerners, but slaveholders. As Seneca said of the Romans: "Wherever he conquers he inhabits." So he would say of Americans, and the lands of the South would be settled by a race loving freedom and equality.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, very briefly indorsed the President's proclamation, and urged a vigorous prosecution of the war; after which the Band performed one or two pieces, and the assemblage dispersed.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27,

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

The Emancipation Commissioners are now trying cases which involve the loyalty of claimants under the emancipation act. From a personal acquaintance with a number of these claimants, and a knowledge of their antecedents and proclivities, we do not think the appropriation made by Congress for emancipation, will be *quite* exhausted.

POLITICAL PRISONERS SENT SOUTH.

A number of political prisoners have been sent South for exchange within the last few days. Among them were Dr. BROADDUS, RICHARD WASHINGTON and Maj. SLAUGHTER, of Fredericksburgh, Va.

COLONIZING THE SOUTH.

It is known that Hon. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, has for the last eighteen months been urging upon the Government a plan for the colonization of the South with a fresh population from Europe and the Northern States. The indications are that his ideas are beginning to be regarded with favor in official circles.

VISITORS TO THE ARMY.

The Marquis of Hartington and his brother-in-law, Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH, who are sons of the Duke of Devonshire, the largest landholder in England; also Col. LESLIE, of the British army and JOHN ROSE, Esq., of Canada, who have been sojourning in Washington for some days past, left this morning for Harper's Ferry to spend a few days with our army in that vicinity.

ASSIGNED TO WEST POINT.

Maj. HENRY B. CLITZ, Twelfth United States Infantry, is assigned to duty at the West Point Military Academy as commandant of cadets, and Capt. W. P. CHAMBLISS, of the Fifth Cavalry, as instructor of cavalry tactics.

NO OFFICERS RESIGNED.

It is not known that any army officers have resigned on account of the President's proclamation. Aspirants for promotion had best not count sanguinely on this means of creating vacancies.

REINSTATED.

So much of General Orders No. 125, as dismissed Surgeon EDWARD B. DALTON, of the Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers, has been revoked by direction of the President.

A CORPS OF CHIROPODISTS.

Dr. ZACHARIE, of New-York, is organizing a corps of chiropodists for the army. He is to have twenty-five assistants, who will be controlled by certain rules and regulations, as in a department.

NECESSITY FOR AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

The necessity of an organized ambulance corps is loud and crying, and should demand the immediate [illegible] of the Government. By its formation, much unnecessary suffering and misery would thereby be [illegible] among our brave soldiers.

DEAD REBELS.

We learn that the dead bodies of several rebels floated ashore, on Wednesday, above the Great Falls. The bodies are supposed to be those of men drowned while crossing the Potomac at Williamsport.

EXAMINING PHYSICIANS UNDER THE PENSION LAW.

The following Examining Physicians under the Pension Law, were yesterday appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions: GEORGE McCOOK, Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. J. CARPENTER, Lancaster, Penn.; CRAWFORD IRVIN, Hollidaysburgh, Penn.

PROVOST-MARSHALS.

The War Department has issued the following order respecting Special Provost-Marshals, and defining their duties:

First—There shall be a Provost-Marshal General of the War Department, whose headquarters will be at Washington, and who will have the immediate supervision, control and management of the corps.

Second—There will be appointed in each State one or more Special Provost-Marshals, as necessity may require, who will report to and receive instructions and orders from the Provost-Marshal General of the War Department.

Third—It will be the duty of the special Provost-Marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers or militia, and send them to the nearest military commander, or military post, where they can be cared for and sent to their respective regiments; to arrest, upon the warrant of the Judge-Advocate, all disloyal persons subject to arrest under the orders of the War Department; to inquire into and report treasonable practices; seize stolen or embezzled property of the Government; detect spies of the enemy, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon them by the War Department, and report all their proceedings promptly to the Provost-Marshal General.

Fourth—To enable Special Provost-Marshals to discharge their duties efficiently, they are authorized to call on any available military force within their respective districts, or else to employ the assistance of citizens, constables, sheriffs, or police-officers, so far as may be necessary, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Provost-Marshal General of the War Department, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

Fifth—Necessary expenses incurred in this service will be paid on duplicate bills, certified by the Special Provost-Marshals, stating the time and nature of the service, after examination and approval by the Provost-Marshal General.

Sixth—The compensation of Special Provost-Marshals shall be —— dollars per month and actual traveling expenses, and postage will be refunded on bills certified under oath and approved by the Provost-Marshal General.

Seventh—All appointments in this service will be subject to be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

Eighth—All orders heretofore issued by the War Department conferring authority upon other officers to act as Provost-Marshals (except those who have received special commissions from the War Department) are hereby revoked.

By order Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Extreme Measures Adopted by Mosquera—Departure of the Nuns and Priests—Breaking Up the Government at Santiago—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

As none of the semi-monthly mails that centre at this Isthmus from all portions of Spanish-America, connect with this steamer to New-York, I have little else but local items to send you, and of interesting ones we happen to be very scant.

The principal topic of discussion and excitement in town since the last mail, has been the closing of the cathedral and churches, and the exodus of the priests, monks and old nuns from the country, in consequence of President MOSQUERA's mortmain law. Many of the opposers of MOSQUERA, and one of the newspapers in this city, have attempted to excite sympathy for the "poor outcasts," but I think without proper reason. The law requires simply that all the churches and priests shall exercise their rights under the laws of the Government, and that the property vested in religious institutions shall only inure to their benefit to the extent of a moderate support of the present holders, and shall then become entirely the property of the Government. One of our editors thinks the departure, on the 9th inst., of the nuns for Lima was "the saddest sight he ever witnessed." He has been very fortunate, then, in having lived in a happy atmosphere; for most sensible people have looked upon it merely as a parade for effect—a very good piece of day theatricals, and which, like the afternoon shows for children at BARNUM's, are half spoiled by occasional glimpses of sunlight peeping in at the open doors and blinded windows. "The unhappy party," says the Editor, "were followed to the railway wharf by an immense procession of the principal ladies of the city, and, as they proceeded through the streets, all of them weeping in the greatest agony, we could not help thinking that the edict which ordained such unnecessary and barbarous cruelty upon those good old creatures must some day revert with equal poignancy upon those who promulgated it. Never has Panama expressed such universal and genuine grief as at the departure of the nuns from within her walls, and the day will long be remembered as one of the saddest in her history."

All of which is subject to a discount of at least 88 per cent. The old ladies, three of whom are over 80 years each of age, and the two others not especially young, it is true, were good old creatures; always had a glass of sparkling water for a thirsty soul who tapped at the *tourniquet*, and made superb bouquets and elegant wreaths from their *parterre* of flowers for evening parties, and for the nuptials of good young Catholics. But they can't do much worse at Lima, and probably not much better.

The priests have taken the responsibility of carrying off all the valuables from the churches and closing them, and then charge MOSQUERA with depriving the people of religious instruction. I predict that this flurry won't last long, if MOSQUERA succeeds in Cauca. The priests will be glad enough to come back.

The State appears to be quiet. A portion of the troops sent from here to break up the legal Government at Santiago, have returned, after fully accomplishing their object. They brought to Panama five leaders who refused to recognize the Provisional Government of Señor DIAS, who are to have the liberty of the city on parole. Don FRANCISCO FABREGA, with about 50 men, the remnant of the Constitutional force, went from Santiago, it is said, toward the district of Chiriqui, in the hope of getting aid from that Province, but his success will be very doubtful. We have a report that an Italian Captain, who was charged to take away from Santiago money and valuables of the Fabrega and Guardia families, had run away with the whole of it, but probably there is no foundation in the story.

The British steamship *Saladin* arrived from Carthagena at Aspinwall on the 12th, but brings no reliable news from the interior as to the progress of the war. At Carthagena it was not believed that Ex-Presidents OSPINA and CALVO had come to Aspinwall. It was thought they were still concealed in the city. They went to St. Thomas, and probably to Europe, on the 9th, the British steamer having touched alongside the British frigate *Orlando* and taken them off. Most persons are glad they escaped.

An attempt was made last week by Gov. DIAS, to arrest Señor BERMUDEZ, Spanish editor of the *Star and Herald*, the enemies of the former allege, because he wrote bitter articles against the Provisional Government; but others aver, because he was endeavoring, with others, to get up a counter-revolution. He took refuge in the United States Consulate, but was given up the next morning by Consul McKEE, and, after an examination, was set at liberty.

The British war steamer *Camelion*, and the United States steam frigate *Saranac*, are in port. At Aspinwall, the United States brig *Perry*, which is soon to be relieved by the brig *Bainbridge*.

The American ship *Forest King*, from New-York, is discharging 1,700 tons coals at Panama, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Golden Rule*, will sail to-night from Aspinwall for New-York. There is no other American vessel in port there.

Obituary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. D. C. HANNAHS, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, whose death was recently announced in the columns of the TIMES, was a native of Brooklyn, and personally known to many of your readers. He graduated at Yale College three years ago, and immediately entered upon the study of law in this City. He relinquished his professional pursuits early in the war to take command of a company in the Sixth United States Cavalry. Having served with distinction through the Peninsula campaign, he was mortally wounded at Williamsburgh, Va., on the 5th inst.

Capt. HANNAHS was a young man of marked abilities, and of rare culture and attainments. He held a prominent position in his class at college, commanding the admiration and esteem of all his fellows, and the warmest attachment of those who were privileged with his intimate friendship. His talents and acquirements even at that time gave promise of a brilliant career in after life. In his profession, a strong intellect, sterling integrity, and earnest purpose had already marked him for distinction. As an officer he was fearless, capable, efficient. Educated to self-command, he knew how to command others. His genial disposition and generous manly character won him the hearts of all who knew him, whether in the walks of peace or war.

His death adds another to that list of noble names whom Yale has offered on the altar of the country. A gallant soldier is lost to the Republic. A bereaved family mourn for a beloved son and brother, and a multitude of comrades and old associates, scattered throughout the country, will render every tribute of affection to the memory of a generous and constant friend.

Such sacrifices as this are the bitterest fruit of these trying times. It is hard to see so much manhood fade, a career of such promise checked in the dawn of youth. The only consolation is in the reflection that he fell, as he would himself have wished, at the post of duty.

C.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

SERENADE TO COMMANDER PORTER.

Brilliant Procession of the Firemen.

THE SERENADE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Speech of the Commander—He is Made an Honorary Member of No. 6 Truck.

The firemen of New-York paid a splendid tribute of appreciation to Commander PORTER, of the gunboat *Essex*, last evening. Learning that the gallant sailor was stopping at the St. Nicholas, they planned a magnificent torchlight procession and serenade, which was carried out with the most gratifying success. Among the companies participating, were: Hook and Ladder No. 6, Hose No. 23, Hose No. 24, Engine No. 34, Hose No. 11, Engine No. 31, Hose No. 7, Engine No. 57, and Engine No. 47. Delegations from these various organizations, in full fire costume; congregated at Fireman's Hall, and equipped with American flag-lanterns, torches and pyrotechnics of various descriptions, marched down Broadway, attended by an immense gathering of citizens, to the St. Nicholas Hotel. The route was enlivened by the music of DODWORTH's Band, and illuminated by the gay display of lanterns, and more particularly the rockets, Roman candles, blue lights, and other fireworks, which were profusely exhibited. The firemen did themselves infinite credit, not only in the completeness of their preparations, but in the enthusiasm which marked their entire demonstration.

Arrived at the St. Nicholas, a dense mass collected, and cheered lustily for "PORTER," who, in obedience to the call, soon appeared upon the balcony and was most cordially welcomed. He complacently viewed the scene, leaning with his left elbow on the balustrade, with his right hand in his breeches pocket, listened to the exhilerating music. As soon as the first piece was finised the cries for the honored object of the ovation were resumed, with loud calls for a "speech," "speech." In obedience to the request, he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COMMANDER PORTER.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to know that I have met the approbation of my countrymen. [Cheers.] It is one of the proudest feelings of my heart. In this war I have sought no personal honor, I have asked no promotion, I desire no aggrandizement. My whole object has been to offer my life to my country, to support the Constitution, and to unite our unhappy country. [Applause.] If I have aided in any manner to do this, and my humble efforts have met with your approbation, that is all the reward I ask, that is all I desire. [Applause.] If, in the many conflicts I have passed through, and you have given me credit for it as commander of the *Essex*, permit me to say it as much or more due to my gallant crew than to myself. To those men who fought your battles, who expected none, and who are unknown and almost forgotten, I attribute the victories of the *Essex*. They stood firm to their guns, and acted boldly and manfully. To them, and not to me, you should have granted honor. [Applause.] There is one incident in this war I must refer to. I allude to the painful occasion of the evacuation of Baton Rouge. After our men had fought from nearly daylight until four o'clock in the afternoon, and had driven the enemy back, it was determined to abandon the place. I entered my protest against it. [A voice: "Good for you."] But, sir, I should have staid there and defended it to the last hour of my life. But it was decided otherwise. After the town was abandoned I remained there with two gunboats four days. [Cheers for PORTER. "Bully for you."] After that I called my crew and placed the situation of the vessel before them. I told them we had no supplies and no coal, but that up the river we could obtain our coal and our supplies, but only by hard and steady fighting. They gave me three cheers. To them, and to them alone, I must attribute the success of that gallant ship. There are circumstances now occurring which compel me to remain silent. I regret that I am not now on the Mississippi River fighting my country's cause, instead of being kept here idle in New-York. [Applause.] I have also to remark that I brought with me some of the most gallant men of that river, among whom was Capt. RILEY.

The Commodore concluded with a reference to the gallant conduct of Capt. RILEY, of the *Anglo-American*, which vessel ran the batteries of Port Hudson, and his vessel was hit 68 times.

The speech of the Commodore was received with great favor, and its close he was greeted with renewed applause.

After the speech was concluded, and Commander PORTER had vainly endeavored to induce some of his officers to appear on the balcony, Mr. P. Y. EVERETT, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, took charge of him and conducted him to an adjoining parlor, and there introduced him to the fire celebrities, among whom were Chief DECKER, and the brave Capt. JOHN DOWNEY.

Mr. EVERETT availed himself of the occasion to announce to Commander PORTER that he had been elected an honorary member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, and as a token of that distinction, presented him with a silver badge of honorary membership No. 42, by which the police will know the Commander should he make his appearance at a fire.

Commander PORTER availed himself of the gift to express his admiration for the bravery and courage of the Fire Department, and his pleasure at being made an honorary member thereof.

The whole affair passed off with great credit to all concerned, and was an honor alike to the brave sailor and his appreciating countrymen of New-York.

Sneers of Secessionists at Northern Mothers and Daughters—Are they Deserved?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

First—"Northern women are dressing, dancing and flirting, while Southern women are at work cheering on their soldiers, and making every possible sacrifice to gain their independence."

Second—Northern women pass their own soldiers in the streets, "*haughtily*, and manifest little or no concern about the war: hence we (Secessionists,) infer they are quite willing the South *should secede*."

Third—"The Southern army is composed of *gentlemen*—fathers and brothers fighting side by side; while Northern *men* remain at home and hire Germans and Irish, the sweepings of the earth, to fight *for* them. The South deserves success!"

Fourth—"The South can *never be conquered!*" *There*, then, is Union deserving the name. There are no Northern Unionists in any of the slaveholding States—not *one!* True, some of them yield to "Northern views for the present; but at heart they are with the South."

Fifth—"There are more Secessionists—open and secret—in all the cities of the North, than there are Union men, to say nothing of the women."

Sixth—"The Abolitionists will be massacred when Washington is taken, and there will be no more four years' Government."

These assertions and more of similar character, calculated to discourage enlistments and stop efforts to put down the rebellion, were boldly made in our hearing, in private circles, when Secessionists were jubilant over the success of "Southern arms," which reached us on the morning of Sept. 3, and after they were quite sure the New-York papers, containing their victories, were safely on board the last outward-bound steamer. It appears also—for we took the trouble to ascertain facts—that by a well-concerted plan they crept into the homes of loyal wives and daughters for the express purpose of pressing home the bad news with what effect they might all over the North, and even over the Canadas. Some of them for the time being—*one* whom we know personally a toady—"were good Unionists"—"but things looked bad—our Generals are jealous—they will not agree—each General has his party and cares more for that than he does for his country—our Government is inefficient—no doubt Mr. LINCOLN is a good man," "but," with a deep sigh he added, "I am afraid we shall never be able to conquer the South!"

"Sir," said a good loyal woman, who overheard this conversation addressed to the ear of her daughter, by a very sleek young man, seated in one of the most elegant drawing-rooms in this city, "you will *never be able to conquer the North! Never!* Mark that!" "Give up the idea as quickly as you can. Shoulder your gun and be off to the war. You must be ready and willing to guard our homes and our Union, or *never speak* another word to my daughter!" If all women would be as decided and fearless in the defence of our country, the war would soon be at an end.

Daughters of the North, let us rise higher and see clearer! And for our bleeding country's cause let us declare that we will not smile upon, love, nor marry the man who will not fly to the rescue! No woman can safely trust herself with the man who will not fight for his country. He has no real love for woman who is destitute of the highest, next to God, viz.: love of country.

> "In this our conflict we have learned to know,
> Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

Young men, lovers, we must deserve to be free! The nation's day of temptation and trial has come. Shall we sell our birthright for a mess of pottage? Shall we barter liberty for ease?

> "Country is a thing to die for, at need."

Then,

> "Ask not length of days, that giftless gift,
> More pleased like WOLFE to die, than live like SWIFT."

We don't want you to be killed; but we want our country saved. Surely, we could not bear to live if you allow our arms to be disgraced before the eyes of the civilized world. ~~Our cause is just. We shall~~ conquer. Go then, fathers, brothers, lovers! We will do your work left behind. We will give you our jewels, if you need them. We will cherish our love for you. We will pray for you!

And to the brave men and the brave women left behind—who have the no less difficult task to preserve our honor, surrounded as we are and assailed by false friends and real enemies, that swarm over the entire North like the locusts of Egypt, to ruin our Government and break up the Republic—we come on bended knees and beseech you not to speak openly against our Government or our Generals. Believe us, there is everywhere a *traitor-agent* at your elbow "to blow the coal." Support the Government if it make mistakes. Who can be sure that he is right in these awful times. WASHINGTON and JACKSON and WEBSTER might quail before the magnitude of the work. If you have cause for complaint, go to the Government, and tell it at fountain-head, and then give it your wise and earnest counsels. Don't repel any party or sect or "ism" or "ist." Do as Archbishop HUGHES advises you—"Encourage them all—work them in, not repel them." We believe that Slavery is a fearful national sin in the sight of God, and that it is the cause of this war. And we also believe that *Emancipation*, in any way that Government and people shall deem best, the salvation of our country.

Press on, one and *all!* If it takes seven years to put down this rebellion—we have read history—we can stand it. Prepare for any and every exigency at home and in the field; and we pray God you will remember that true patriotism has no party, sect or name! We are *one*, till this monstrous uprising against the constituted authorities of the land is sent to its own place. *Then*, whether living or dead, shall your names be sung—then shall your memory be green with fame; and up to the shining arch where you shall sit in your glory, will come the undying

——"Thanks of *millions*, yet to be!"

And listen, oh ye Nations of the earth! *We*, the brave men and the brave women of the North, have *sworn* it, by our Northern Star, that OUR DEAR, BELOVED COUNTRY *shall be preserved*, ONE AND ENTIRE, or we will die with her!

To our brave soldiers, one and all, we say, that no loyal woman ever has passed, or ever will pass you "*haughtily*." Whenever you receive anything but the utmost kindness and consideration from a woman, you may know she is a traitor. Turn your back upon her and walk off in your dignity. She may yet come to you for shelter and bread.

LOYAL NEW-YORK WOMEN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

PERSONAL.

—The Rochester *Democrat* tells the following incidents of Col. Bissell's rule in the West:

"Early in August last Col. Bissell, of the Engineer Regiment, was ordered by Major-Gen. Grant to clear the banks of the Mississippi of guerrillas between New-Madrid and the mouth of the St. Francis River, and as his own regiment were engaged in engineer duty, the Fifty-second Indiana was placed under his command. He took two large steamers and visited every landing and almost every plantation the whole distance, making his inquiries during the day and his arrests at night. At one place where a gang had burned the *Swallow*, he seized the brother of one of the men engaged in it and the father of another, and held them as prisoners till they paid $15,000, the value of the boat. At another place he found a man who owed a New-York merchant a large debt which he had repudiated because of the war; him he also held prisoner till he handed over money enough to pay the debt. Another man who had fitted out his son for the rebel army with a horse he fined $500, and numerous other instances. When the expedition was finished, the amount of money and property he had collected and delivered to the Quartermaster was fully $100,000. Tipton Co., Tenn., was one of the worst localities, there being two regularly organized bands within its borders, who extended their excursions to all the neighboring counties. Early one evening he landed his regiment at three points and marched them during the night to Covington, the county seat, arresting on the road every man of property; expeditions were also sent out early in the morning in other directions, and by that night every rich man in the county was a prisoner. No oath or parole was taken, but every one was compelled to sign a bond, conditioned that if any person whatever was molested in his person or property by any person or persons, *known or unknown*, other than the regular forces of the United States, then each one was to pay such damages, exemplary or otherwise, that any United States military officer might assess, in default whereof they were to be held prisoners and kept at hard labor. Before that time no one had dared to purchase or sell a bale of cotton; immediately cotton and other products were moved as freely as ever before, and now that county is as quiet as Monroe County. This same operation was performed in other places, but in no other place to cover such an extent of territory. That is the true way to stop bands of guerrillas."

—James Redpath publishes a card in the Boston papers showing how the sum of $2,721 45, contributed to the John Brown fund by the people of Hayti, was distributed. Mrs. John Brown, Sr., received $1,674 47, and Mrs. John Brown, Jr., $209 34. Mr. Redpath says: "Of the five followers of John Brown who escaped from Harper's Ferry, only three now survive—Owen Brown, F. J. Meriam and O. P. Anderson. Tidd joined Burnside's expedition, and died at Roanoke Island on the eve of a victory. Barclay Coppoc, whose brother was executed at Charleston, was one of the victims of the Platte Bridge atrocity. John Brown, Cook, Thompson and Leary leave widows—all poor. Leeman, Kagi, Hazlitt, Tidd, Copeland, and, I believe, Stevens also, leave parents—all poor. Mrs. Hazlitt has given four sons to the Federal army. One was wounded at Gaines' Mill, and we are told that the last seen of another, 'he was fighting the rebels hand to hand like a tiger.' The brother of Tidd is in the Western army. Owen Brown is physically unfit for military duty; John, Jr., was in Montgomery's regiment until sickness compelled him to resign. His place is now filled by Mr. Hoyt, the young Massachusetts lawyer who volunteered to defend John Brown at Charlestown. The mother of the Coppocs is old, infirm, poor, childless, and almost blind. The two men who treacherously seized poor Cook as he was escaping North, and sent him back to Virginia to be murdered, are both in jail—one in a felon's cell, and the other under guard as a traitor, but not a prisoner of war. Both, probably, will be hanged, as he prophesied they would be. The last news I heard of Copeland, the father of the colored martyr who was hanged at Charlestown, announced that he was in a regiment which had encamped on the very spot where his son was murdered."

—The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* tells the following story: "Near Lake Shetek, sixty miles southwest of New-Ulm, a family was surprised by Indians, the father killed, and the mother seized as a prisoner, but two children, one twelve years and the other less than two years of age, were concealed from the savages in a neighboring thicket of grass and weeds. After the alarm the mother thus concealed her children, her last words to the older boy being to "save his little brother, and never leave him." The Indians disappearing with their captives and plunder, the brave lad, *with his baby brother on his back*, started for the nearest settlement, subsisting on wild fruits and roots, and reaching New-Ulm in fourteen days. About half way on this journey of sixty miles, he overtook a neighbor named Ireland, who had laid down to die, having been struck by no less than eight bullets, and who insisted that it was hopeless to attempt to escape. "But," was the heroic reply of the boy, "my mother's last words were to save my little brother, and I am going to do it." This devoted courage gave new life to Ireland, who struggled forward, and all reached New-Ulm without accident. Ireland is now recovering. On the next day after the arrival at New-Ulm, the mother of the children was brought in by a scouting party. The Indians, finding her an incumbrance to their retreat, and not being at the moment disposed to kill her, had left the woman on the prairie, and after many days wandering, she was reunited to her children."

—President King, of Columbia College, spoke at the banquet given to Governor-General Monck by the Agricultural Society of Toronto, on Wednesday last. He told the Canucks some home truths in an honest way. The *Leader* has the frankness to give a summary of his remarks, part of which are thus sketched:

"He was there in no sense a representative person. He had come there to see what had given him an inexpressible pleasure, and not to talk. Yet, called upon in such a presence, and at such a meeting, he could not forbear to say that the kind expressions that had been uttered and listened to with regard to his country, had touched him very deeply. [Applause.] The people of that country were in a state of great tribulation, but they of the North, and he was from that region, believed that in the earnestness they derived from the mother country, and in the spirit of that earnestness, they were contending for the noblest principles of liberty. [A cheer.] They insisted that they were contending for that which the Government of Great Britain would risk everything that belonged to her rather than surrender—the power of the Constitution. They insisted, when they were told that certain claims would not be admitted, that they would be unworthy of their descent if they did not say to those who had taken up arms: 'Suffer the penalty of doing so; if you will not be governed under the Constitution, we say you shall be governed or we sink with the flag.'"

—Hon. A. G. Riddle did not succeed in securing a renomination to Congress from the district which he has represented for the last two years. He took the matter sadly to heart, as will be seen from the following opening paragraphs of his speech to the Convention: "Pursuant to a custom that requires the defeated to return thanks, such as they are, for his misfortune, I am called before you. I stand here, as I have ever stood before the word, in the purity of an unsullied manhood. I say to you, with all respect, that this result of your labors, though not so intended, I feel has done me a bitter injustice. I sought this high office from no unworthy motives, and I won it by no dishonorable means. Its honors have been meekly and worthily worn. My hand is unstained, and my soul is unpolluted. On the floor of Congress I occupied no obscure place. I was prominently identified with all the leading measures of the recent sessions, and it was because I was so identified with these measures that I sought a reëlection. I made those issues fairly before your and my constituents, and gave them a direct opportunity to pass upon those great measures."

—Rev. Dr. Plumer has found his sympathy with the Confederates the source of so much trouble that he has resigned his professorship in the Western Theological Seminary. The following is his letter of resignation:

ALLEGHENY, PENN., Sept. 18, 1862.

To the Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary:

FATHERS AND BRETHREN—I hereby resign my Professorship in this Institution.

I take this step, not because I do not love my work here. On the contrary, it is truly pleasant to me. But my peace is destroyed, my life is embittered, and my health is suffering from cruel calumnies, which I have borne as silently and as patiently as I could, and from the line of conduct pursued toward me by some of the Directors, and approved, as I fear, by others of your number.

I am aware that the plan of the Seminary requires that any Professor intending to resign his office, shall give six months' notice of such intention to the Board of Directors, but the Board can waive their right to such notice. Very respectfully yours,

WM. S. PLUMER.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News Rooms, No. 19 Craven-street, Strand, London, Eng., week ending Sept. 13, 1862: R. Marsh, New-Jersey; J. E. Marsh, New-Jersey; P. F. West, New Jersey; S. Ingalls, North Adams, Mass.; G. F. Harding, Chicago; W. A. Hadden, New-York; F. Bronson, United States; S. Gage, United States; J. W. Gilbert, New York; H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco; Rev. S. McClintock, Paris; D. Thompson, Keene, N. H.; Prof. J. W. Taverner, New-York; Capt. C. H. Townsend, New-Haven; W. K. Townsend, New-Haven; F. M. Ellis, Utica, N. Y.; J. H. Richardson, Fall River; W. J. Read, Chicago; R. Rogers, Rome; T. Owen, New-York; J. Litton, New-York; J. Pike, New-York; S. Lilly, Calcutta; J. L. Kates, Philadelphia; Rev. D. Scott, San Francisco; A. H. Chase, Lowell, Mass.; J. C. Palmer, Jr., Hartford; C. W. Gleason, Boston; Mrs. Echley, Boston; Miss Echley, Boston; T. Bercell, New-York; S. C. Keeler, New-York; J. W. Hammersley, New-York; C. B. Collins, New-York; J. C. Walcott, Providence, R. I.; S. Hopkins, Baltimore; H. Hopkins, Baltimore; A. E. Douglass, New-York.

The Chicago *Post* says: "A distinguished northwestern statesman informs us that the restoration of McClellan to the chief command of the army in Virginia was the President's own act; that it was neither "dictated" by the army, nor advised by any living soul, with the single exception of Gen. Halleck. When it was known that Pope was compelled to fall back from Centreville, the President sent for Gen. McClellan and asked him if he was willing to take the command. The General replied that he held himself willing and ready at all times to obey the orders of his commander, whatever they might be, to the best and utmost of his ability. The President and the General repaired to the office of Gen. Halleck, where the order was immediately issued. Not a single member of the Cabinet was consulted, and when the fact was made known to them at a Cabinet meeting on the same day, every member (except Mr. Seward, who was absent, expressed doubts as to the policy of the order, while several openly opposed it. But before the meeting closed the Cabinet was unanimous in support of the reinstatement of McClellan."

—Col. PHELPS, of the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. V., who was absent from his command during the battles of Aug. 28 and 29, and who was, therefore, charged by certain citizens of Glens Falls with conduct prejudicial to his good name, publishes the following card:

If those persons, who have taken occasion to reproach me with voluntary absence from my regiment during the late battles of Friday and Saturday, Aug. 28 and 29, will submit the matter to the Secretary of War, and prove what they state, my name will be stricken from the army rolls. This is the proper and most direct method. Cowardice and desertion is summarily punished in the army. I charge all such persons with base attempts to traduce my character, and challenge them to establish any facts prejudicial to me as an officer.

WALTER PHELPS, JR.,
Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, N. Y. V.

NEW-MARKET, Md., Sept. 13, 1862.

—The Common Council of New-Brunswick has procured a sword, which is to be presented to Capt. Boggs—"Varuna Boggs"—who behaved so gallantly in the bombardment of the forts below New-Orleans. The grip is of mother-of-pearl, artistically carved, the obverse representing the Goddess of Liberty standing on a shield, and the reverse, Fame, with trumpet and wreath of laurel. On the head of the grip is a medallion of Washington in pearl. The guard is of richly guilt metal, with a pearl dolphin on the outside, and a cable chain of guilt running up to the head. The scabbard is of steel, covered with blue velvet and trimmed with mountings carved from solid metal and richly gilded, and bears the following inscription: "Presented by the Common Council of New-Brunswick, N. J., to Capt. Charles S. Boggs, for meritorious services at New-Orleans, April 24, 1862."

—The following is an extract from the note written by Brig.-Gen. White to Col. Miles waiving his right to command the forces at Harper's Ferry:

"On an occasion prior to this, I was ordered by Major-Gen. John E. Wool, commanding, to repair to Martinsburgh, and take command of that post, thus leaving you in command here, which I consider an indication that the General desires you to retain this command. Your familiarity with the topography of the vicinity, the fact that the troops and the guns have been placed under your direction, coupled with the additional important fact that the enemy is in heavy force in the immediate vicinity, and skirmishing with their advance already commenced, I deem it improper, at least for the present, to deprive you of your command for the sole reason of superior rank, believing that the highest interest of the service would not be subserved thereby."

—Ratzky, indicted in Monmouth County, N. J. for the murder of the diamond merchant, Fellner, will not be tried until December, the case having been postponed on motion of A. C. M'Lean, Esq., Prosecutor of the Monmouth Pleas, on account of the absence of the material witness, now in the army of the United States. Mr. M'Lean and Attorney-Gen. Frelinghuysen appeared on the part of the State, and A. S. Cloke, Esq., of Ocean County, and Judge Stewart, of New-York, for the defence, and it is said that Edwin James, the English barrister, is also retained on the part of the defence.

—Hon. Charles Sumner, in a letter to the Boston *Post*, emphatically denies the report that he has opposed the promotion of Col. Cowdin. On the contrary he has favored the promotion, and only a few weeks ago forwarded to the President a warm letter in his favor from Mr. Opdyke, Mayor of New-York, urging his appointment as Brigadier-General.

—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says: "John Borie Bohlen, of this city, died at Baden-Baden, in Germany, on the 22d of August—the same day on which his father, Gen. Henry Bohlen, was killed in the battle on the Rappahannock, in Virginia. This was truly a sad and singular coincidence."

—In a speech to the Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment, of which Col. Morrow, his adopted son, is commander, Gen. CASS said: "I need not say anything to you relative to the display of courage—that is common to Americans—but I beg of you, for God's sake, do not allow yourselves to be surprised."

—Hon John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, has accepted a renomination to Congress from the Racine district. He writes:—

"In favor of the most vigorous and energetic prosecution of the war, I would grant no favor to, and make no compromise with, traitors in arms, whose hands are dripping with the blood of loyal citizens; but I would have the Government use all the power with which it is invested, all the means within its reach, to destroy the last vestige of rebellion within the boundaries of the Republic. Then, with the Government restored upon a basis which will afford ample guarantees of permanent peace, with our old flag floating over every fort and battlement from which the ruthless hand of treason had torn it, and the leaders of this foul conspiracy condignedly punished, we may extend such clemency to the deluded men who have brought untold misery upon their country, as a generous and magnanimous people can always afford."

—Judge Geo. W. Thompson, of Wheeling, who has for some time been confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance, has returned to his home. It is said that the Judge did not take the oath of allegiance, but succeeded in having himself exchanged for a Union man from Philadelphia who occupied a similar position in the South. Provost-Marshal Darr intends to investigate this curious compromise.

—Hon. I. N. Arnold has arranged with the War Department that Col. J. D. Webster, Chief of Artillery on Gen. Grant's staff, and late a distinguished officer in the Engineer Corps, as soon as he can be spared from the field, shall have leave of absence to report on the enlargement of the Illinois Canal.

—Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has resigned his position for the purpose of accepting the command of the Eleventh Kansas Regiment. Mr. E. says he has done this from a sense of duty which he has long felt, and can no longer disregard.

—The Literary Societies of Yale College have made a great fuss for several years about John C. Calhoun, whether he belonged to this or that society when in college. The tables are somewhat turned now, each trying to shake their hands clean of him and thrust him upon the other.

—Gen. Kirby Smith, who is now ravaging Kentucky, is a native of Chatham, Middlesex County, Conn. He has a half-brother, Ebenezer Smith, who is still a resident of Chatham. Gen. Smith derives his first name from his mother, who was a Kirby.

—The venerable Father Waldo completed his one hundredth year on Sept. 10, and still remains nearly as hale and vigorous as ever. His hearing only is slightly impaired. He preached in Albany Sunday before last.

—Capt. O'Keefe, of the rebel army, and a man named Ryan, have been apprehended near Wilmington, Delaware, on the charge of being rebel spies. They had already visited Dupont's Powder Works, and made complete diagrams of them.

—In response to inquiries by Gov. Yates, the United States Surgeon-General has declined to receive homœopathic physicians as surgeons in the army. The Governor has appointed a number of this school Examining Surgeons under the order for a draft.

—Mr. Lander, of Salem, Mass., father of the late Gen. Lander, and of Miss Lander, the sculptress, died a few days since of heart disease. He was upward of 70 years of age, and was a citizen universally esteemed.

—Some of the newspapers have it that Gen. McDOWELL is a son-in-law of Secretary CHASE. This is not the case. He married a daughter of Mr. BURDEN, the well-known iron manufacturer, of Troy.

—A Methodist regiment now in camp, near Covington, Ky., has clergymen for Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major. Six reverend gentlemen hold captaincies.

—Hon. Augustus Brandegee, of Connecticut, who has been for a long time an invalid, has recovered his health so far as to be able to resume the practice of his profession.

—A young man in Moscow, Me., cut off the first joint of his forefinger to avoid a draft. The town raised its quota by volunteers, and now he is maimed for life to no avail.

—The Washington *Chronicle* hints that Gen. McClellan designs writing a history of this war, after it shall have been brought to a close.

—Mr. GUROWSKI, who has been a clerk in the State Department for upwards of a year, has been dismissed.

— Thirty-five of the arch rebels of New-Orleans, including Mayor Monroe and seven Aldermen, are confined in Fort Pickens.

—Brig.-Gen. Crawford has arrived at Chambersburgh, Penn. His wound is very troublesome and painful.

—Twelve men have been drafted in Shaftsbury, Vt., to complete the quota of the town. One of the men drafted paid $300 for a substitute.

—Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, has subscribed $250 to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon fund.

—An Irishwoman has actually been convicted and sentenced in New-Haven, Conn., as a common scold.

—Hon. T. D. Eliot, of Massachusetts, has consented to become a candidate for reëlection to Congress.

— Brig.-Gen. S. A. HURLBERT, has assumed command of the forces at Bolivar, Tennessee.

—Eighteen members of the class of '63 of Union College have gone to the war.

—Hon. B. F. Thomas, of Massachusetts, positively declines to become a candidate for reëlection.

—Brig.-Gens. Daniel Sickles, Richard Busteed and Robert Anderson, were in Albany on Saturday.

A Secessionist Speech in a Prayer-Meeting.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

An article appeared in your columns of the 18th inst., entitled "A Secessionist Speech in a Prayer-meeting," which, I think, calls for a reply. There are but three prominent churches on the east shore of Staten Island, and careful inquiry having been made, reveals the fact that no such occurrence as that mentioned in your columns has ever taken place. Allow me to present to your readers a truthful statement of the only occurrence which can have given rise to such, to say the least, an uncharitable report. At a meeting for social prayer, about a month since, the pastor exhorted those present to deep humiliation on account of their individual and the National sins, and at the close of his remarks called upon a member to lead in prayer, who responded by an earnest appeal that God would speedily subdue our enemies at the South, and that Slavery, as the cause of our troubles, might be done away with.

The prayer was concluded, and after a short pause, a well-known and universally respected *elder* made a few remarks, in which, *without* remonstrating "against the introduction of 'politics' into religious services"—*without* taking "the opportunity to make a speech in favor of the South"—*without* declaring "that the South was not guilty of the sins laid to its charge," or "that it was right in its resistance to the Government"—*without* declaring that "the North, and not the South," must be regarded as "responsible for the present condition of affairs"—without, in short, saying *anything* that a perfectly loyal and Christian man might not have said, he, following the spirit of the pastor's previous remarks, lamented and deprecated the tendency, which is so prevalent, of looking away from our own sins to the sins of our neighbors. He remarked that the South *had* sinned, and sinned deeply; but so had the North—and not until we were humbled on account of our own iniquities could we expect that God would stay His hand, or His wrath be averted from us. I have yet to learn that his remarks did not meet with the entire approbation of most of those who were present, than whom none more loyal can be found.

By giving this a place in your columns, you will much oblige

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.—The Fall Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New-York will be held in the Court-house in Rochester on Tuesday next. A fine show of fruit may be expected.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BARRE—MILLER.—In Lancaster, Penn., on Thursday morning, Sept. 25, by Rev. R. W. Schmauk, Mr. GEORGE H. BARRE, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY E. MILLER, of Lancaster, Penn.

DIED

ARNOLD.—At Sandlake, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, HEZEKIAH C. ARNOLD, aged 57 years.

EARLE.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, Mrs. MARTHA EARLE, aged 82 years, widow of the late William Earle, of Hartford, Conn., to which place her remains will be taken for interment.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, William P. and Alexander M. Earle, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of R. L. Gilbert, No. 12 West [illegible]-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOLDEN.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 27, at 1½ o'clock, CLINTON LAMB, eldest son of J. Henry and Marian L. Holden, aged 3 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, G. C. Lamb, No. 6 Albion-place, 4th-st.

HUBBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 27, FREDDIE WOODRUFF, infant son of William L. and Lucy A. Hubbell, aged 1 year, 2 months and 2 days.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, of wounds received in the late battle of Manassas, CHARLES J., son of Robert McLaughlin, aged 22 years.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, John J. Olene, and the members of the Tenth Regiment, N. Y. V., now in this City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 655 7th-av., at 1½ o'clock on Monday, the 29th inst.

RODMAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, BAYARD, infant son of Henry S. and Elizabeth B. Rodman, aged 10 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in Fordham, at 1 o'clock on Monday. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROTHERY.—Fell at the battle of Sharpsburgh, Md., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, private WILLIAM ROTHERY, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) N. Y. V., aged 17 years, 10 months and 15 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 459.—Sept. 27, 1862.
7, 8, 1, 31, 39, 71, 59, 43, 30, 55, 75, 64.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 460.—Sept. 27, 1862.
21, 4, 41, 72, 67, 23, 2, 18, 49, 17, 52, 37.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 407.—Sept. 27, 1862.
19, 4, 53, 13, 10, 21, 15, 65, 37, 36, 16, 48.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 341.—Sept. 27, 1862.
[illegible], 42, 10, 21, 50, 25.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver a Lecture at the HALL OF THE UNION (Cooper Institute), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the ARMY COMMITTEE. Subject—TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY. DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.
JAMES L. HASTIE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free.
N.B.—Think of hams only 8 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

DR. GUTMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR-BATHS,
No. 373 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery. With warm and cold water shower and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc. Open daily for gentlemen, from 7 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 10 P. M.; for ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M.; on Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, (cold,) mercurial affections, dyspepsia, etc. etc. Every comfort, convenience and attention provided for. Terms moderate.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS.
ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS EACH.
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.
NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY OR MORE Coupons on United States three years 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, due the 1st October, are required to hand them in for examination three days prior to payment, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. It will greatly facilitate the payment if they will do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office. The Coupons—which should be numerically arranged—will be examined, and checks given out for those left in advance, on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

FURNITURE—OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR workmanship, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices, for cash. In the stock will be found rosewood and walnut parlor suites, of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design, cannot be surpassed. Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between the Bowery and 2d-av.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE!—THE attention of the public is solicited to the superior quality of HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its keeping quality, especially of that brewed during the most excessive hot weather, is guaranteed for any length of time. Orders sent to our brewery in Harlem will receive prompt attention.
HAMMER & CO.,
4th-av., 128th and 129th sts.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 39 Cedar-st., New-York.

ARMY INKSTAND.—SOMETHING NEW—THE best and safest traveling pocket inkstand. The trade supplied by H. P. COCHRANE, Agent, 112 William-st.

MILITARY.

"FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS."
FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., (GARDE LAFAYETTE.)
Now in Stoneman's (late Kearny's) Division, Heintzleman's Army Corps.
Authority has been granted to raise Company A, of this distinguished regiment, to the regulation standard.
State and United States bounty $79, and one month's pay in advance.
Recruits apply to A. W. REYNOLDS, Captain Company A, late Captain in Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
Offices No. 595 Broadway, (Lafayette Hall,) and No. 202 Centre-st.
State bounty of $50 ceases after Sept. 30.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B.
The draft will be made in a few days. Now is the time for men of good character and correct habits to join a Company in which they will find desirable comrades in camp and field. Young men! God and your country expect you to do your duty. Recruiting offices at No. 349 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, and No. 421 2d-av.
DAVID D. TERRY, Captain.
EDWARD ABBOTT, First Lieutenant.
EDWARD KILPATRICK, Second Lieutenant.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.
Col. W. W. TOMPKINS begs to announce to the citizens of Brooklyn that he will commence on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, a course of military instruction in the large room of Montague Hall. Terms same as his New-York National Military Academy, and under like supervision.
Hours of instruction 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Evenings 7½, at Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., near 4th-av. Brooklyn, Montague Hall, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B—NINE MONTHS' MEN.—Ten dollars in addition to all other bounties, will be paid to all recruits enlisting in this company. Apply at No. 349 4th-st., one door west of Broadway. Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Removal of Deputy Street-Commissioner Purdy—The Department Without a Head.

At an adjourned meeting of this Board, held yesterday forenoon, after the reading of the minutes, and the question being on the confirmation of the same, Ald. Froment said that the meeting of Friday, as well as the previous one of Wednesday, was held without due notice to the members, and he felt it a duty to his constituents to protest against these sudden meetings of the Board, sprung upon the members without proper notice, and he could not, under the circumstances, vote for a confirmation of the minutes. On motion of Alderman Boole, the minutes were confirmed.

Alderman Walsh presented a resolution for the removal of Augustus F. Purdy, Deputy Street Commissioner.

Alderman Froment objected to the resolution, on the ground that the removal of that officer was not within the power of this Board, but belonged to the Street Commissioner, who had already been removed by the Board. He did not expect anything he could say would make any difference in the action of the Board, but he wished to call the attention of the members to the importance of having some head to that department. The Board had not yet appointed a Street Commissioner in place of Mr. Knapp, and if the deputy were removed there would be no acting head of the Department. Mr. Walsh contended that on the removal of Mr. Knapp Mr. Purdy became the Street Commissioner, and as such was subjected to removal as the head of the Department, and he gave as a reason for Mr. Purdy's removal that he had refused to recognize the removal of Mr. Knapp, although he (Mr. Walsh) had called upon him and pointed out the law and the ordinances in the case. He still continued to deny the legality of the removal and permitted Mr. Knapp to act as Street Commissioner.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 12 to 2. Aldermen Froment and Chipp voting in the negative.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Clerk to notify the Mayor and other heads of Departments of the removal of Mr. Knapp and Mr. Purdy; and another resolution requiring the Corporation Counsel to report to the Board, at its next meeting, whether any one was authorized by law to act as Street Commissioner, after the removal of the chief and deputy of that Department, and before their places had been filled by an appointment from the Mayor and the confirmation of such appointment by this Board.

After considerable routine business, the Board took a recess until 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Pursuant to the morning adjournment, the Board met at 5 P. M., Alderman Farar in the chair. In reply to the inquiries propounded, the Corporation Attorney replied in writing:

"As both the Street Commissioner and the Deputy, or acting Street Commissioner, have been removed, it follows, of course, that there is no person who can discharge the duties of the office of Street Commissioner. The office is now vacant, and must remain so until an officer is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, in pursuance of the nineteenth Section of the Charter of 1857.

Respectfully,
GREENE C. BRONSON,
Corporation Counsel.

Alderman Brady said that he supposed the Clerks and employes in the Street Commissioner's Office would continue in *statu quo* until the new appointment. Several members so understood it, and the proposition seemed to meet with general assent.

Alderman Farley offered a resolution that the ordinance offering an extra bounty of $50 to recruits enlisting in this city up to the 24th inst., be extended in its operation until the 9th of October next. Adopted.

It was then agreed that the future meetings of the Board shall take place at 5 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and the Board adjourned.

PRIZE MATTERS.

Activity of the Federal Officers at this Port—The District Attorney—The Prize Commissioners and their Work.

Notwithstanding the complaints of delays in the final determination of prize causes in this district, we are assured that, after all, the District Court of New-York and its offices are greatly in advance of any and all others in the accomplishment of the great desideratum, namely, the perfecting of final decrees of distribution, which the law requires in all cases before the proceeds of prizes accruing to naval captors can be paid to them from the Department.

A Court may be ever so active in the hearing of a prize cause, and speedy in its condemnation and sale of captured property, and yet, unless the like celerity is manifested in its proceedings for a final decree of distribution, the naval captors are no nearer the possession of their prize money. The proceedings requisite as the foundation of a final decree of distribution involve a vast deal of labor and investigation, and oftentimes very nice questions of joint capture, where two or more public vessels claim to share in the prize.

This final decree is a judicial determination of the vessels entitled, and the amount to which they are entitled, and is by law to be based upon evidence taken before the Prize Commissioners, and submitted to the Court by their report.

For three weeks past the Prize Court has been almost exclusively occupied with these proceedings. Testimony has been taken before the Prize Commissioners in thirty-four cases. They have made and presented their reports in these cases. The able and efficient District-Attorney, E. Delafield Smith, Esq., with his assistant, Mr. Andrews, and the counsel for the captors, L. H. Upton, have appeared before the Judge in these cases and presented the claims of the respective parties, and on Saturday the final decrees of distribution were indorsed.

Below we publish a list of cases in which final decrees have been passed, together with the gross amount of the proceeds in each case. Hereafter, we are informed, decrees of distribution will be kept along, *pari passu*, with those of condemnation and sale, and there will be no cause of complaint for unnecessary delay.

New York furnishes a market for the disposition of prize property so far superior to any other, that nothing should be allowed to divert it to other ports.

Prize Vessels and Cargoes	Proceeds.
Steamer Henry Lewis	$37,337 42
Schooner J. W. Wilder	31,607 72
Schooner A. P. View	16,262 38
Schooner Solidad Co	3,708 70
Schooner Edward Pernard	29,327 85
Schooner Venus	5,574 28
Schooner Garonne	3,134 70
Schooner Olive	1,750 00
Schooner Osceola	600 00
Schooner Advocate	600 00
Schooner Delight	600 60
Schooner Express	600 00
Schooner Captain Speddon	1,387 50
Schooner Louisa Agnes	1,450 00
Schooner Henry Middleton	24,607 00
Schooner Major Barbour	44,567 76
Brig Hattie Jackson	3,625 72
Schooner Sarah	7,382 02
Sloop Pioneer	2,366 41
Schooner Zaralla	4,125 27
Schooner Velasco	970 50
Schooner Flash	2,575 18
Schooner Wave	6,250 26
Schooner Lizzie Weston	76,274 35
Schooner Hannah M. Johnson	4,780 88
Schooner New Eagle	7,808 20
Schooner J. G. McNeil	6,448 91
Schooner Joanna Ward	7,503 75
Schooner Falcon	4,105 15
Schooner Albion	3,845 01
Brig Henry C. Brooks	49,732 31
Schooner Mars	1,141 76
Schooner Gipsey	9,762 04

Why Arms are not Shipped from Europe.

The Hamburgh and other German steamers which have brought to this port a large number of cargoes of arms, embracing in the aggregate half a million to a million stands since the commencement of the war, now bring only insignificant parcels—not because there is no demand, but because they cannot be procured. Vast orders are known to have been sent by Government direct, or through agents, which are not filled, because the arms cannot be obtained.

It is stated, upon good authority, that the Government arsenals which manufacture nearly all the good arms that are to be found in Europe, are, however, fully employed, but the supplies are retained for possible use, if the revolutionary movements of the people of Italy and of other States should make such provision necessary.

This fact explains why the shipment of arms has been discontinued, and also furnishes a reason why no large consignments may be expected for some time to come.

The Comptroller's Office.

The amount paid out of the $500,000 City Bounty Appropriation, up to, and including the 24th inst.—the last day of the period fixed by the ordinance—was $[illegible], leaving $[illegible] still on hand. The number of enlistments then, from the 8d to the 24th inst., was 4,550—a far less proportion than such inducements would have led us to anticipate. On the closing days the rush was very great, the last furnishing a quota of no less than 800 applicants. Still, a few stragglers who enlisted within the time, but had not received their bounty, are dropping in, but recruiting under the provisions of the ordinance has come to almost a dead halt since a great mass of those who are willing to enlist for a consideration are awaiting the golden opportunity of the impending draft in the fond belief that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The Mayor's office and City Inspector's and Croton Aqueduct Departments are as still as Greenwood. Our fine new reservoir is at length nearly full of the limbid element, and it is a queer coincidence that just as the Engineers have turned on a new supply of water for the City, the City turns *them* off.

Governmental Change Facilities.

It is now over four months since the Government decided to adopt a postal currency—in other words, to issue notes of various denominations, from five cents upward—which should be receivable at any Post-office for stamps, and should supply the deficiency in a circulating medium. In the meantime, the people, forbidden to use individual shinplasters, reluctantly adopted the use of ordinary postage-stamps as a temporary expedient.

Weeks and months rolled on, and at last it was announced that some of the new postal currency would be ready for distribution at the Sub-Treasury. Great crowds gathered about the doors, and in two or three hours the whole supply was exhausted. For three or four days these scenes were repeated, when the supply failed to come, and an oracular voice fulminated from the Sub-Treasury the decree that the distributions would be suspended till further notice. Yesterday, after a week's pause, a further limited supply was transferred to the public, and again the doors are closed. To-day the following placard adorns the Sub-Treasury doors and windows: "No postal currency; applications useless."

In the meantime, there set in a reaction in favor of the postage stamps, and, unable to get anything else, the change-seeking public flocked to the different post-offices to supply themselves. The demand aroused the fears of the Post-office Department, and a manifesto has just appeared advising the people not to buy more stamps, as there are not enough for mail facilities. This is, as alleged, because certain persons persistently divert postage stamps from their legitimate purposes by circulating them in packages, together with canceled stamps, as currency. This may be true, for the receivers of the little envelopes so much in vogue now, usually accept them for the amount named on the back, without taking the trouble to count or examine every stamp.

All this trouble is, however, entirely owing to the tardiness of the Government in issuing the new postal currency. It seems absurd to claim that it is impossible to get it out faster. Everybody knows that if the contract were in private hands it would have been filled long ago. No merchant wishing a supply of labels would endure the delay which our Government apparently permits those who may have in charge the manufacture of the new currency to saddle it with—and the people, who are willing to accept and adopt this government currency, thus practically lending the Government vast sums of money without interest, are the real sufferers by the delay.

There are stringent rules against the selling of this new currency at a premium; yet, when it is at once so scarce and so much sought after, it is almost impossible to enforce this rule. The brokers, therefore, have an ingenious way of evading it. They demand for every two dollars of the new currency which they sell, one dollar in bank notes and one dollar in silver. Now, as silver rules at fourteen per cent. premium, the premium on the postal currency in these transactions is practically seven per cent.

Some few restaurant keepers, we observe, have resumed the issue of shinplasters, and their regular customers generally accept them, though the acceptance is, of course, not enforced by the issuer. This and other evils are all caused by the incredible delay in the manufacture and distribution of the new currency—a delay which certainly demands some official explanation.

Look Out for Counterfeits.

During the past week, large numbers of new counterfeit bills, upon the banks in this and adjoining States have been put in circulation in New-York and Brooklyn. Owing to the rapidity with which the general alarm was given by means of the Police Telegraph, and also to the activity of the patrolmen on duty, in the notifying the shopkeepers and others of the simultaneous movement of the counterfeiters, the latter have been, in a great measure foiled in their efforts to pass off the spurious notes. In too many instances, however, they have been successful, especially in respect to $5s upon the Union Bank of Sullivan County. These bills are exceedingly well executed, and so closely do they resemble the genuine that in some instances our best judges have been deceived by them. In the upper part of the city many of these counterfeits were successfully passed, even after notice by the police that the gang were operating with them. On Friday evening another combined attempt was made with well-executed counterfeit 3s on the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Bank of Portsmouth, N. H. A general alarm was given by telegraph, and the patrolmen put the public upon their guard before a large amount had been put into circulation. Several arrests were made in the upper precincts.

Counterfeits upon the Canada banks are also in circulation to some extent. The public would do well to scrutinize closely all Canadian bank notes offered, for the reason that genuine bills upon good banks in Canada command a large premium in Wall-street, and this because specie payment is not suspended there, and gold can, of course, be obtained for them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Silver Plate.—Since the Tax Law passed, many a housewife has distressed herself with the vision of a rough Assistant Assessor ransacking her closets, trunks and bureaus, and turning the contents of her house upside down, to ascertain the exact amount of silver plate in her possession. The fears of such an intrusion upon the privacy of home are entirely groundless. Commissioner Boutwell has given particular instructions for the polite and decorous enforcement of the Tax law; and the Assessors will forbid their Assistants to indulge in any unnecessary or impertinent inquisitiveness in the performance of their duties. In all inquiries pertaining to the household they will rely upon the honesty of the citizen, rather than make the Tax Law odious by a search of the premises. People who are fortunate enough to own silver spoons, tea-pots, sugar-bowls, cream-pitchers, trays and other silver ware will be expected to ascertain the weight of them in Troy ounces. This can be most easily and accurately done at some silversmith's; and his certificate as to the weight will be accepted by the Assessor as correct. It is only upon the excess of 40 ounces, belonging to any one person, that the tax of three cents per ounce is chargeable. As an encouragement of the family institution, the framers of the law have exempted those silver mugs, which are the peculiar endowments of babyhood. In fact, everything which does not come under the head of silver tableware "kept for use," is exempt. While the law is thus tolerant of silver ware, it puts a tax of 50 cents per troy ounce on all gold plate kept for use. People happening to have any of that kind of property in their houses, must have it weighed and certified to.

It is understood, however, that these evidences of weight will only be required in cases where parties are not already aware of the exact weight of their silver. In most cases, a mere statement will suffice, or an affidavit, if peculiar circumstances shall seem to require one.

The Twenty-first Ward Awake for the Union Ticket.—At a meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, held pursuant to call, at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, W. S. Gregory stated the object of the meeting to be the organizing of a "Wadsworth Union Club," and moved that Dr. W. B. Roberts take the Chair, and Mr. Samuel Lucoky act as Secretary. On motion of Wm. P. Esterbrook, a Committee of three were appointed on permanent organization, who reported the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected permanent officers of the Club: Thomas S. Bates, President; Spencer Kirby, Wm. Haw, Vice Presidents; Edwin C. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. T. Black, Recording Secretary; James Owens, Treasurer; W. B. Roberts, C. C. Pinckney, James M. Odell, Wm. S. Gregory, R. J. Vanderburgh, Executive Committee. The meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening, Sept. 29, at the same place, after giving three hearty cheers for the Union candidates.

A Mysterious Death in the Sixth Ward.—A woman, named Alice Wade, was found dead in the rear of No. 164 Leonard-street, on Friday, under circumstances which warrant the belief that her death was caused by foul means. Coroner Ranney held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon and the evidence went to show that the deceased had for several years past lived with a man named Richard Bohlen, and that she was of very intemperate habits. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the cry of murder was heard in the room occupied by the parties, and several witnesses testified that both Bohlen and Alice were in the room at the time the cries were heard. The former, however, insists that he was not there at the hour indicated. The Coroner's Jury implicated Bohlen, and he was accordingly committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Wounded from the Maryland Battle-Fields.—The first batch of wounded that have come on here from the battle-fields of Maryland, arrived at the New-England Society Rooms on Thursday night. They comprise eight men, as follows: Capt. N. Hayden, Company G, Sixteenth Connecticut; Lieut. Geo. S. Gray, Company C, Sixteenth Connecticut; Lieut. L. L. Goodell, Company B, Sixteenth Connecticut; Lieut. G. B. Slocum, Company G, Fourth Rhode Island. These officers all went home yesterday afternoon. The first three were wounded in the arms, and the last named one has a shell wound. He has been in six battles, and has been wounded five times. The remaining four men are privates, J. M. Hook and S. T. Noons, Company I, Sixth New-Hampshire; J. H. Cooper, (wounded in leg,) Company G, Twenty-sixth New-York, and F. Lawton, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts.

A Sad Occurrence.—A melancholy affair took place on last Thursday afternoon, in the death of Mr. John Nichols, one of the most highly esteemed of the conductors on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The facts attending his death are not definitely known. He was standing on the rear platform of the last car, when, it is supposed, he was attacked with dizziness or rush of blood to the head, to which he was subject, and losing his balance fell from the steps. The train had proceeded but a short distance when his presence was missed. Mr. Nichols was very gentlemanly in his manners and attentive to those who traveled with him, yet strict in the discharge of his duties. His death will be heard of with sorrow by a large circle of friends, and the commuters on his train will sadly miss his genial countenance and good-natured remarks.

Fall Fashions.—Of course we do not pretend to be versed in the mysteries of taffeta, tule, lace, dimity, and all the paraphernalia with which female loveliness is wont to be bedecked. But, in the name of modesty, we do protest against the shameless public exhibition for sale of the complicated articles of female attire, which serve to make up, by mechanical contrivances, the attractions of the female form divine, not vouchsafed by nature. We think the venders of such articles should keep them out of their show-windows, or else be liable to arrest for discouraging engagements. With such a multiplicity of deceptions constantly before his eyes what young man is safe from the terrible suspicion that he is about to be imposed upon by his lady fair, whose beautiful proportions are "but the semblance of the substance true."

Cooper Institute—The Exhibition Hall.—For some time past there have been judicious alterations and improvements going on in the Hall of Cooper Institute, calculated to improve its conveniences to the audience for seeing and hearing. These have been completed at a cost of $3,000 or more, and the hall may now be deemed one of the best in the City. The hall is to be lighted and made ready for the public, and on Monday evening next, between 7 and 9 o'clock, it is to be freely thrown open to the inspection of the public.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cooper, the founder of the Institute, there have been special arrangements made for reporters, who have excellent positions and appurtenances provided for the fulfillment of their duties—a very important accessory at all public assembly rooms, and one too often neglected.

The Grocers' Fund.—The Committee appointed by the Grocers, and the Traders connected therewith, for the purpose of raising a War Fund to encourage enlistments in the army of the United States acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

G. W. Hillman & Co.	$100	D. C. Ripley	$100
Ponvert & Co.	100	Fatman & Co.	100
W. H. Jauncey	50	Rufus Story & Co.	50
A. A. Low & Bros.	500	Youngs & Co.	50
Weston & Gray	250	James Warren	20
Howland & Aspinwall	250	S. Van Benschoten & Co	100
N. L. & Geo. Griswold	250		
Valentine & Bergen	200	Total	$1,420
Ezra Wheeler & Co.	100	Prev. acknowledged	18,666
Oliphant's Son & Co.	100		
Dow, Youngs & Co.	100	Total	$21,086

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-st.
New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.

Changes Among the Police.—The following changes were made in the Police Department during the past week: Appointments—James Miller, to the Second Precinct; John H. Woodruff, to the Third; Henry Moran and Frederick Gilbert, to the Fourth; Wm. A. Dobson, to the Fifth; James Lonsdale, to the Sixth; John Wilkinson, to the Seventh; Linus Curtis and Chas. H. Hankinson, to the Eighth; John Fallace, to the Sixteenth; Henry Krowl, (doorman,) to the Twentieth; John Bennett, to the Twenty-ninth; Bartlett Neville, to the Thirtieth, and George W. Winant to the Sanitary Squad. Howard C. Conrady, of the Thirtieth Precinct, resigned. Deceased, Jeremiah Cushing, of the Seventh, and John H. Donnelly, of the Tenth.

Union Wadsworth Club—Sixteenth Ward.—A Club under the above title was duly organized on Friday evening, the 26th inst., at No. 245 Eighth-avenue. The following were elected its permanent officers, viz:

President—William C. Russel.
Vice Presidents—Hugh Gardner, Wm. H. Bull.
Secretaries—George Adam, Thomas Livey,
Treasurer—David R. Jacques.

Committees to draft resolutions and by-laws, and to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting to indorse the nominations of the Convention held at Syracuse, were appointed. After speeches by Messrs. Streeter, Lasar, Wild, and Parke, the meeting adjourned, with cheers for Gen. Wadsworth and promises to work in swelling the majority for the State Ticket.

Old Bank Bills.—We have seen three bank bills, amounting to the aggregate value of one thousand dollars, received by a firm in this city, in an anonymous note from England, requesting that if the bills are good for anything the proceeds of them may be paid over to the Soldier's Relief Fund. The bills are one for five hundred dollars of the Merchant's Bank of New York, dated January 1, 1830; and one for four hundred dollars of the Bank of New York, dated September 1, 1829; and one for one hundred dollars of the Mechanic's Bank, dated February 22, 1819. As the banks are all now in existence the fund will be enriched by a thousand dollars.

Arrest for Discouraging Enlistments.—Officer Lindsey, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested John Welsh, on board the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, of the Fall River line, upon the charge of endeavoring to prevent enlistments, and also of trying to induce soldiers of a Rhode Island Regiment, who were on board the steamer on their way to join the army, to desert. He even went so far as to produce citizens' clothes, with which he told them it would be easy to make their escape, upon the arrival of the steamer at her dock in this city. The accused was taken before Provost-Marshal Kennedy, and there detained to await the orders of the War Department.

War Meetings.—Friday night, in the Chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Twenty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue, a war meeting was held, and attended by an enthusiastic audience. Short but stirring addresses were made by Senator Manierre, Prof. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Crooks and others, resulting in quite an accession to the "Ironsides'" ranks, and a vast amount of popular enthusiasm.

At the Methodist Church in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, another meeting was held, and addressed by Rev. Dr. Wakeley, Maj. Barnes and others.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The first of a series of meetings in aid of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held on this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate D. R. Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D.D., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of Collegiate D. R. Church, Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the First Baptist Church, Rev. Thos. M. Hastings, of the West Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. T. Duryea, of Collegiate D. R. Church. A general invitation is extended.

The New Vocal Gymnasium.—We desire to call the attention of the citizens of New-York to this Institution, No. 25 East Twenty-seventh-street, corner Madison-avenue. It is designed for the promotion of health, the cure of stammering and defective articulation; for instruction in elocution, and the new gymnastics for men, women and children. Prof. Hurlbert will give very special attention to elocution and dramatic reading, this Fall and Winter. Pupils day and evening. Consumptives rapidly restored. Special treatment of the lungs.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Sept. 26, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 19	129	194	323
Admitted to Sept. 26	48	27	75
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	44	75
Died	3	1	4
Remaining at date	143	176	319

Males, 290; females, 29.

Rev. Dr. Parker, of this City, who has been absent from his people for two months, making a brief Summer tour in Europe, returned in the *Etna*, accompanied by his son-in-law, Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church. Both are greatly benefited by the voyage.

Ordination Services.—On Friday night, at the St. John's Methodist Church, Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, a candidate was ordained to the sacred office of the Ministry. Rev. Newton Heston, of Brooklyn, delivered the sermon, and other clergymen partook in the exercises, which were of the most interesting nature.

The President's Proclamation.—The proclamation issued by President Lincoln on the 22d inst., has been printed in clear and legible type by the enterprising publisher, Mr. Walter Low, No. 823 Broadway. The price for single copy is two cents; for fifteen copies, 25 cents; for 100 copies, $1.

Dress Parades.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock, Col. Hull will have at Camp Washington, Quarantine Landing, a dress parade of the Duryea Zouaves under his command. Between 500 and 800 men will appear upon the ground.

At the headquarters of the Twenty-third Regiment at East New-York, at 4½ P. M., there will also be a dress parade, to which the public are invited.

New-York Medical College.—Prof. Raphael commenced his course of lectures on gunshot wounds on Friday, at the Medical College in East Thirteenth-street. This course was to have commenced last Friday, but in consequence of Prof. Raphael having volunteered to go to the seat of war to attend the wounded, it was necessarily postponed until Friday.

Prayer Meetings.—The morning prayer meeting will be continued in the lecture-room of the church corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. A Union prayer meeting will be held in the Baptist Church, (Dr. Gillette's,) Twenty-third street, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

Barnum's Museum.—At this popular resort is continued this week the fascinating "Claude Marcel" afternoon and evening, while from early dawn to latest night the brilliantly colored tropical fish in all their native grace delight thousands of all ages.

Court of General Sessions.—The General Sessions yesterday opened, after a lengthy adjournment, and after some unimportant business, again adjourned to Monday, Oct. 6, when Judge Hoffman will commence the October Term.

A Boy Killed by a Fall.—Yesterday afternoon, a boy named Wm. McKinney, accidentally fell from a tree in Fifty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue, and was almost instantly killed. Coroner Naumann held an inquest upon the body.

Democratic Mass Meeting.—Tammany Hall was on Thursday night the scene of a meeting of the Tammany General Committee, at which it was decided to hold a mass meeting in ratification of the Seymour gubernatorial nomination.

Rev. Dr. Peck has accepted the appointment of the Baptist Home Mission Society to return to South Carolina as their missionary. He is to occupy his old field, and to devote himself, as before, to the spiritual good of the colored people.

Gov. Washburne, of Maine, passed through this City yesterday, on his way home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Public Meeting in Aid of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M.—Friday evening a public meeting was held at the Washington-street M. E. Church, for the purpose of aiding in recruiting the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M. to at least a minimum standard. The meeting was very well attended, and was very enthusiastic. A large number of ladies were present, as also were several members of the regiment on furlough from the seat of war, and officers on recruiting service. Mr. Samuel Booth presided, and Messrs. Daniel F. Way and Isaac Badeau acted as Secretaries. Stirring and patriotic addresses were made by Revs. G. C. Foss and L. Ward, Hon. M. F. Odell and William H. Burleigh. The meeting was called under the direction of the Fourth Ward Bounty Committee, Hon. S. S. Powell, Joseph Reeves, Samuel Booth, C. W. Riley, Isaac Badeau and Seth R. Robins.

An ode composed by Mr. Wm. H. Burleigh, and dedicated to the Fourteenth Regiment, was sung by the audience.

The speakers sought to impress upon the minds of the audience the immediate necessity which existed for prompt action in filling up the ranks of the Fourteenth. The regiment has been in nearly all the battles from Manassas to Antietam. While the Army of the Potomac were on the Peninsula, the regiment remained comparatively inactive in Gen. McDowell's division, but with that exception the members have been active participants in every bloody field. Their ranks are now reduced to a mere skeleton of a regiment, and, unless rapidly recruited, this gallant corps must suffer the fate of consolidation and consequent annihilation as a distinctive organization. The people of Brooklyn feel a pride in this regiment, and should employ all their efforts to fill up its ranks, so that it may be retained as a regiment and not be consolidated. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for special bounties to the volunteers for the regiment.

A Peculiar Hard Case.—Coroner Norris held an inquest at the Long Island College Hospital, yesterday, upon the body of a youth named Albert Sells, who died of injuries sustained on the Jamaica Railroad, the afternoon previous. It appears that deceased, accompanied by his brother, jumped on the forward platform of the car, and in attempting to get off his leg was caught under the wheel and crushed. The limb was amputated at the hospital, but the sufferer did not long survive the operation. His mother is a niece of the celebrated composer Mendelssohn, and is herself a teacher of music. She has been peculiarly unfortunate. Her husband came to his death by drowning. Her eldest son had his arm broken and died from the effects. Her second son sustained a fracture of one arm, which also proved fatal, and now she mourns the death of her youngest son, Albert, in consequence of the loss of a limb. A great deal of sympathy was manifested by the gentlemen composing the jury, and as she is in indigent circumstances, measures were taken toward affording her at least temporary relief. A verdict in accordance with the facts of the case was rendered.

The Democratic Nominations.—A Conference of the National and Union Democratic Committees of Kings County was held on Friday evening for the purpose of conferring upon the officers to be nominated on a joint ticket for the Fall election. The result of the conference was an agreement to divide the offices as near equal as possible, so that both parties should have a fair representation. The agreement has not been ratified, but the following are understood to be the parties chosen respectively by both committees: The National Committee claim for Tax Collector, S. S. Powell; for Comptroller, Thomas H. Faron; for Tax Commissioner, Hugh O'Rorke; for Member of Congress, Second District, J. Sullivan Thorne, M. D.; for Superintendent of Poor, John J. White; for County Treasurer, James S. Seabury; for District-Attorney, S. D. Morris. The Union Committee claim for Comptroller, Charles H. Collins; Tax Collector, Edmund Driggs; City Treasurer, N. B. Morse; Member of Congress, Third District, Martin Kalbfleisch; Surrogate, John G. Schumaker; Auditor, Robert Fury; Superintendent of Poor, County towns, —— Bennett; Coroner, County towns, Winant E. Bennett.

The Floral Promenade Concert at the Academy of Music.—The Grand Floral Promenade Concert at the Academy of Music Friday evening was a success, and the pecuniary result must be gratifying to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, for whose benefit it was projected. The decorations of the Academy were prepared under the direction of Mr. J. W. Degrauw, the President, and Mr. C. B. Miller, the Secretary of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society. They consisted of a magnificent temple of flowers, inclosing baskets of choice fruit, in the centre of the floor, while the dress circles and columns were festooned with flowers. The company began to assemble at an early hour and by 9 o'clock the Academy was filled with promenaders and dancers marching or dancing to the music of the Seventh Regiment Band. The seats in the dress and upper circles were well filled with spectators of the merry throng beneath.

The Empire Brigade.—The Second Regiments Empire Brigade, (One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York State Volunteers,) are under marching orders, and will leave for the seat of war soon. On Friday afternoon the men received the State bounty, and a strong guard was posted to prevent skedaddling, should any of the men be disposed to take a brief leave of absence without the necessary pass. The Fourth Regiment of the Brigade, Col. Burns, numbering but 485 men, was consolidated yesterday —163 men were assigned to the Second Regiment, 245 to the Third, and the remaining 75 were transferred to the Stanton Legion. The Field officers of the Fourth were mustered out, and a portion of the Line officers were provided places in the Second and Third Regiments. The latter regiment will also leave soon.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 153, of which 21 died of marasmus, 14 of congestion of the brain, 13 of consumption, 11 of cholera-infantum, 14 of convulsions, 3 of hooping-cough, 5 of diphtheria, 6 of dysentery, 2 of scarlet fever, &c. Under one year of age, 47.

Death from the Effects of Burns.—Mary Teal, a servant, died at the City Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of burns sustained while engaged in filling a lighted lamp the evening previous with burning fluid. Coroner Norris held an inquest, and a verdict of death from burns was rendered. Deceased resided in Sumter-street, New-Brooklyn.

The sum of $1,600, donated to the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, Col. Morton, by the Third Ward, for the first one hundred men who enlisted subsequent to the 13th inst., will be paid the men on Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2221, 2651, 2701, 2703, 2707, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2721, 2725, 2727, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2743¼, 2743½. *Part II.*—Nos. 2596, 2598, 2600, 2604, 2606, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2648.

Creditors' Action—Priority of Judgment Lien.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Ringel vs. Victor Heuback et al.; Bilhofer et al., vs. Heuback et al. and Davenport, Receiver.—The facts in this case, as stated by appellants, are these: Bilhofer *et. al.*, brought a creditor's action against Heuback, *et al.*, judgment debtors, and Henry Heuback, fraudulent vendor of a stock of goods, and filed their complaint Sept. 19, 1860. In that action John Davenport was appointed receiver, and subsequently, on the 14th day of November, 1860, he was directed to sell sufficient of the goods to pay plaintiff's demand of costs, and it was referred to Mr. Marbury to ascertain that amount, which he found to be $8,500. In the meantime, on the 26th day of October, Ringel commenced his creditor's action against the defendants, and on the 26th day of March, 1861, procured an order appointing Davenport receiver, in his action, of all the property which came into his possession when appointed receiver in the other action of Bilhofer and not then already sold by him as receiver in the Bilhofer action.

Subsequently, (April 9, 1861,) Bilhofer brought another action, as creditors on other judgments, against Heuback and the receiver, John Davenport, alleging that Davenport had in his hands a surplus of the $8,500 proceeds of goods sold under the order in their first action, and praying that such surplus be applied to plaintiff's demands in this second action. In July, 1861, Bilhofer recovered judgment in their first action, setting aside the sale. In the meantime, Ringel applied at Special Term for an injunction to restrain the Sheriff from selling the residue of the goods upon execution, which motion was denied. Subsequently to this, Ringel recovered judgment in his action, and issued execution, but did not file a complaint until he filed judgment roll. The question now is, which of these judgments has the prior lien upon the surplus in the hands of Davenport, the receiver. The counsel for Bilhofer contend that the surplus in question was equitable assets at the time Ringel commenced his action; also that Ringel acquired no lien on such surplus at any time before he recovered judgment, which was long after Biehofer *et al.* acquired their lien. The mere bringing of an action without filing a complaint does not form *lis pendens* of record, and gave him no lien on the equitable assets. (9 Howard, 293–303: 2 Sandf. Ch. R., 494–513.) The question was argued at some length, and the Court reserved decision upon it.

Charles Tracy and Robert Dodge for Bilhofer, appellant; H. H. Stewart for respondent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—SEPT. 25.

Before Justice Barnard.

Henry G. DeForest et als., Trustees, vs. Margerita Mora De Esponda and husband.—In this case an application was made for an order for the sale of mortgaged premises by the Sheriff. The Judge remarked that he was surprised that the profession should apply for orders for the sale of property by the Sheriff; that the sales made by the Sheriff were swindles on the property owners—as at such sales the property did not bring near its value; and that they were attended by a lot of Jews and swindlers, who were in concert bidding collusively; and finally the property would be disposed of to one of this gang.

The order was made, however, at the instance of the attorneys, for a sale under the direction of the Sheriff.

Weeks, DeForest and Foster, Esqs., attorneys for the plaintiffs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Bosworth.

The New-York Institution for the Blind vs. Bleakie.—No reason is suggested, either by the allegations in the pleadings or otherwise, why any of the questions of fact involved in this controversy should be tried by a jury, which would not apply to every action for a specific performance. I think it is a case peculiarly proper to be tried before this Court, and that such a mode of trial will avoid delay and save expense. Motion denied with $7 costs to abide the event.

Field et al. vs. Wright.—I think proceedings in this suit should be stayed until the plaintiffs give an undertaking in the sum of two hundred dollars, with a surety to be approved by the Court, and also must justify on notice to the defendant in the sum of $200, or until the costs of the former suit be paid, as the plaintiffs may elect. (See memorial with Clerk at Chambers.)

Williams vs. Mason.—Motion denied.

King vs. Phillips, &c.—Motion granted.

Brusle, Jr., vs. Young.—Order granted.

Walsh, Petitioner, vs. The Keeper of the County Jail.—Writ of *habeas corpus* issued, case argued, and petitioner remanded to custody.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 27, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68 Coup.	100	150	Erie Railway Pref.	68⅜
16,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Reg.	101⅛	100	do b30	68⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	101⅛	100	do b10 p&c.	68⅜
5,000	do	101⅛	100	do s60	68⅜
2,000	U.S. 6s '81 Oregon War Ln. ½ Yearly.	99⅛	100	do b30	67⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s '74 Coup.	90	50	do	68⅛
6,500	Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes, small	104⅝	50	do	68⅜
10,000	do	104⅝	100	Hud. River R. R.	57⅛
7,000	do	104⅝	100	do	57⅛
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅞	100	do b30	57⅛
3,000	U. S. Dem. Nts.	117⅛	500	Harlem Railroad	19⅛
15,000	do	117⅛	200	do	19⅛
1,000	City 6s, '76	104⅛	100	do b60	19⅛
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	106⅛	525	do	19
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '70	99⅛	50	Harlem R. R. Pref.	45
13,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	100⅛	30	do	44⅛
10,000	Ill. War Loan	99⅛	100	do s30	44⅛
8,000	Va. State 6s	56	100	Nor. & Wor. R.	59
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	112⅛	300	Reading Railroad	66⅝
10,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	103	200	do s10	66⅝
4,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M.	95	430	Mich. Central R.	76⅛
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	95⅛	550	do	76⅛
11,000	Mich. So. Skg. F. B	106	205	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	35⅛
10,000	do	107	100	do s60	35
3,000	Ill. Central R. B.	104	400	do	35⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex. Bds.	82⅛	100	do b30	36
2,000	C. & N. W. Ap. E. B.	87	300	do	35⅞
500	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	88⅛	200	do s30	35⅞
25,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.	81⅛	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	69⅛
4,000	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st M	99⅛	600	do	70
5,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	99⅛	100	do s60	69⅛
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100	100	do b10	70
1,000	do	100⅛	50	do s5	70
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	88⅛	100	Ill. Central R. Scrip	71⅛
8,000	do	88⅛	10	do	71⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. As. B	58	600	do	72
9,000	Pts. Ft. W. & C. 3M.	65	300	do s10	72
5,000	C. & Pitts. 4th M.	67⅛	150	do s5	72
2,000	Det. M. & Tol. 1 M	95⅛	500	Ill. Cen. Can. Bs. Scp	41
10	Bank of New-York	102	700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	32
19	Bank of America	107	500	do	32⅛
155,000	American Gold	121⅛	200	do b30	32⅛
1,000	do	121⅛	100	do s60	32
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	106	50	do	32⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	8½	150	Galena & Chic. R.	78
550	do	9	100	do	77⅞
50	do	9⅛	1300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	64⅛
350	Pacific Mail St. Co.	117½	200	do b30	64⅛
50	do b30	117⅛	100	do	64
210	do	117⅛	100	do b30	64
20	do	117	1000	do	63⅞
50	do s30	117	100	do b30	63⅞
50	do s60	116⅛	900	do	63⅞
115	New-York Cen. R.	98⅛	600	do	63⅞
300	do s30	98⅛	100	do b10	63⅞
100	do	98⅛	300	Chicago & R. I. R.	73⅛
50	do s10	98⅛	50	do s30	73⅛
350	do	98⅛	100	do s10	73⅛
50	Erie Railway	46	50	do	73⅞
300	do	45⅞	5	do	74
50	do b30	45⅞	50	Chicago B. & Q. R.	93⅛
650	do	45⅞	50	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	38
100	do b30	45⅞	50	do	36⅞
20	do	45⅞	10	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R	40
			350	do b10	41⅛
			100	do	41⅛
			55	New-Jersey Zinc	70

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U.S. 6s '81 Coup.	101⅛	400	Harlem R. Pref.	46
55,000	U.S. Dem. Notes	117⅛	100	Reading R. b10	67⅛
3,000	Mo. State 6s	48⅛	600	Mich. Cen. R.	78
10,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.	81⅛	100	do	77⅞
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	68	200	do	77⅞
3,000	do	69	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	36⅛
5,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bd.	65	200	do	36⅛
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	95⅛	100	do	36⅛
10,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	100	350	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	70⅛
155,000	Am. Gold	121⅛	50	do b30	71
45,000	do	121⅛	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip. b30	73
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	106	500	do	73
400	Cumb. Coal. Pref.	10⅛	150	do	72⅞
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	117⅛	50	do	72⅞
100	do b30	117⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. b10	34
100	N. Y. Central R.	99	1000	do	34
700	Erie Railway	46⅛	700	do	33⅞
500	do	46⅛	50	Gal. & Chic. R. b30	78
100	do s60	46⅛	150	do	78
600	Erie R. Pref.	79⅛	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	65⅛
300	do	79⅛	400	do	65⅛
100	do	79⅞	800	do	65⅛
1000	do	80	100	do s30	65⅛
50	Hud. River R.	58⅛	600	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	75
100	do b60	58⅛	50	do	74⅞
200	do	58⅛	100	Toledo & Wab. R.	33⅛
250	do	58⅛	7	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	93⅛
800	Harlem Railroad	20	25	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	37
30	do	19⅛			

Saturday, Sept. 27—P. M.

The buoyancy in the Stock Market was renewed to-day, and another very large business was done at both sessions of the Board and on the Street. The market opened steady early in the forenoon, and after the adjournment of the First Board was firm in the demand and advancing in prices. A rumor obtained in reference to the Cleveland and Toledo stock, that no dividend would be made until October, and this for an hour or two made the stock an exception to the gen[illegible] at the Second Board Toledo returned [illegible] per cent., although it was given out, [illegible] authority, that the Directors had determined [illegible] make the divident at present. The [illegible] became quite general on the Share list, and [illegible] in the afternoon the market closed about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	98⅜	[illegible]	Pacific	117½	[illegible]
Erie	45⅞	[illegible]	Panama	147½	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	78⅜	80¼	Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	73⅜	75	Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena	77¾	78¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	75⅞	78	U. S. 5s, 1874	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	35⅞	36⅞	U.S. Notes Cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Guarant'd	69⅝	71	Treas. 7.30 ℘ ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cen.	70⅛	73¼	Bills on Lond'n	132	[illegible]
Toledo	64⅞	65¾	Gold	120¾	121½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	102	Chatham	[illegible]
Mechanics'	103¼	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
Union	100	Bank of N. America	100
America	107	Hanover	[illegible]
City	112	Metropolitan	100
Phœnix	100	Grocers'	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	100	East River	[illegible]
Dry Dock	102	Nassau	100
National	96	Shoe and Leather	100¼
Commerce	94¼	Continental	[illegible]
Commerce, scrip stock	89	Park	107
American Exchange	93¼		

The Railway mortgages closed with great firmness, and in large demand for many of the New-York and Western descriptions. The Sinking Funds of the Cleveland and Toledo Road brought par, and for Southern Michigan Sinking Funds 108 per cent. bid.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100
N. Y. Cen. sixes, r'l est.	100	Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay, ex.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	100	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext'd	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	112½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv't '76	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts, assd	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	110	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	105¼	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie fourths, '80	103	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	97½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	94	Tol. & Wab. seconds	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	113	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	99
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts	105
Hudson thirds, '75	100	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69-73	108	Gal. & Chi. seconds	105
Harlem seconds, '64	102½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	100
Mich. C., 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	[illegible]
Mich C., n.f. 8 ℘ c., '82	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	88
Chi. Bur. & Qu. 8 ℘ c. 1st	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	[illegible]
M. S. 7 ℘ c. seconds	85	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ℘ c.	108	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	104	Det., M. & Tol. firsts	[illegible]
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	95½	T. H. seconds, pref'd	[illegible]
L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds	26		

The deposits in the United States Treasury in this City, to-day, amount to $440,000, of which $380,000 is in Gold; all on an interest of 4 ℘ cent. per annum. The Customs to-day are $152,000.

The Export of Specie reported by to-day's steamers are $111,000. For the whole week, including the *Australasian* on Wednesday, the amount reported from the Custom-House is $986,227.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $838,643 97, including for Customs, $153,725; payments, $393,784 33; balance, $11,435,624 27.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

OPENING OF NEW FALL GOODS

SILKS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS, VELOUTINES AND MERINOS.

6 new desins in SILK, real Parisian style
1 case changeable SILK.
4 cases plain SILK—new colors.
BLACK SILK of a special make, warranted good wearing.
MOURNING SILK and BLACK TAFFETAS without advance in price for one month more.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

Special attention has been given to the mourning. Ladies will find first-class dress goods at prices much under the market value. Desirous to gain customers for this special branch of the business, no profit will be expected from the department this season.

$30,000 OF RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES marked at a loss of 25 to 50 per cent. to close trade. Ladies lovers of CHANTILLY LACES, will find it a great advantage to buy now, especially Lace Flounces, rich white Lace Shawls, Veils, Scarfs and Flounces for weddings could be bought in advance, as such an opportunity will never present itself again.

LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverly-place, near New-York Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable, and cheapest ever offered at retail. In BONNETS, MANTILLAS and CLOAKS we defy competition. Call and examine.

N. B. Some splendid bargains in BLACK SILKS. Observe.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH'S
ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STYLES OF
PARIS CLOAKS
IN VELVET, SILK, AND CLOTH,
AND
LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, SELECTED PERSONALLY in the leading houses in Paris. Also,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 29, a new and complete assortment of Dress Goods, Black Silks, Merinoes, Alpaccas, Paramattas, and other desirable goods, also domestic and housekeeping goods, Carpets, Oilcloth, Window-shades, &c., at popular prices.

BOMBAZINES, BOMBAZINES.
A very large and splendid stock of English and French BOMBAZINES at a great bargain. Call and see them. W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist; can give five years' best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 266 East 14th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Barrow-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, WELL EDUCATED and competent to take the charge of a private household, wants a situation as housekeeper; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, Mrs. OLIVER, Station C.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman well acquainted with family sewing; no objections to do a little chamberwork or wait on a lady in City or country; wages not so much an object as a steady home; good City reference given. Call or send to 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as waitress or chambermaid. Has the best City reference. No. 205 West 26th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young man, as gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good milker; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety; high wages no object to a good place. Address COACHMAN or GARDENER, for one week, No. 18 Morris-st.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.—A LACE man of much experience and acknowledged ability, both as buyer and salesman, is open to an engagement; full references. Address LACE GOODS, Station G., P. O.

HELP WANTED.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman with a fresh breast of milk, not over three months old. Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning at 85 Lexington-av.

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER WANTED.—A first-rate copper-plate printer for visiting and wedding cards. Good wages, and steady employment. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, Engraver, No. 539 Broadway, Chinese Building.

DANCING.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY at his residence, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 15, for classes. Private lessons to suit applicants. Call or address as above.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND. No. 539 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

DR. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, (TWENTY-FIVE years), inserts artificial teeth, in every style; fills with gold, artificial bone, or with a new preparation of his own, which is harmless, tasteless, and superior to anything ever offered to the public: cannot be brushed, picked or dug out, and mere shells can be made useful without pain. All operations warranted and prices moderate. No. 6 Lexington-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN AID OF THE New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate D. R. Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st. Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of Collegiate D. R. Church; Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the First Baptist Church; Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, of the West Presbyterian Church, and Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of Collegiate D. R. Church. The rooms of the Association, Bible House, 3d-av. and 9th-st., are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and supplied with the daily and evening papers, religious papers, magazines, library, &c. Young men are invited to avail themselves of the privileges of the Association. Noonday Prayer Meeting held daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

A SABBATH-SCHOOL ARMY MEETING will be held SABBATH, Sept. 28, at 7½ P. M., in Rev. Dr. ELMENDORF'S Church, Clermont-av., Brooklyn. Addresses by Rev. Mr. MANNING, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, lately from the hospitals near the seat of war; and Rev. Mr. DURYEA, one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, New-York. A collection will be taken to give religious reading to our sick and wounded soldiers. All Sunday-School scholars, teachers, superintendents, parents and friends are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be of the deepest interest.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the "New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society" will be celebrated next Sunday evening (28th inst.), in the Church of the Incarnation, 28th-st., cor. Madison-av. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and the Sermon will be preached by the Rev. C. R. DUFFIE. A Collection will be made in behalf of the Fund for the gratuitous distribution of the Bible and Prayer-Book.

ORDINATION.—REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS will be ordained Pastor of the First Freewill Baptist Church at their house of worship (28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway,) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, former Pastor of the Church. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. JAMES COLDER, returned Missionary from China, will deliver a discourse upon the *Religious Views and Practices of the Chinese.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Right Rev. Dr. TALBOT, Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, will preach to-morrow evening. Rev. J. A. LA TOURETTE, Rector of Trinity Church, Potsdam, in the morning, and Rev. WM. O. LAMSON, of France, in the afternoon. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING, with reference to the sailing of Rev. AUGUSTUS BLAUVELT to China, will be held on SUNDAY evening, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the South Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 21st-st.

Besides the instructions to the missionary and his farewell remarks, addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. ROGERS and Rev. JOHN V. N. TALMAGE, lately returned from China.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Church services at 10½ A. M., Rev. B. E. REMINGTON; 7½ P.M., Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS. Christian Alliance Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men—everybody, welcome. Seats free. Christian Alliance open-air preaching, Washington-square, at 5 o'clock; Burling-slip, at 4 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING. At the service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M., Rt. Rev. Bishop TALBOT will preach—the sermon to be interpreted by the Rector in the sign language. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.— No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses but no sermon. Strangers and all who are interested in children, are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

"WHY DID MOSES CONSUME FORTY YEARS IN PERFORMING A JOURNEY OF FORTY DAYS? THOUGHTS ON THE PROCLAMATION."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH — BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching TO-MORROW by Elder A. FLAVEL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Two Witnesses*, and *The Present War.* All who are interested in the coming events, are cordially invited to attend.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach in said church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Danger and Safety of a Nation.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor, Tuesday, at 7½ P. M.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, corner Hanson-place and Portland-av., Brooklyn. It is expected that the ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the evening.

"A RACE EMANCIPATED"—LET MY PEOPLE go. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject in the Laight-st. Church, (corner of Laight and Varick sts.,) SABBATH EVENING. In the MORNING, the third sermon in the course, upon *The Sermon on the Mount.*

BISHOP SNOW, INTERPRETER OF PROPHECY, who, many years since, foretold the present and approaching time of trouble, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and Christians invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and ½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d-st.—Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK will preach at 10½ in the morning, and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, having returned by the *Etna*, will preach at 7½ o'clock in the evening of SUNDAY next.

REV. T. RALSTON SMITH, HAVING REturned from Europe, will, Providence permitting, resume his labors in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY, Sept. 28. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

PROF. MATTISON—NEW-CHURCH, FORTY-first-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Wisdom and Justice of the President's Edict of Freedom.* Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. FREDERICK SILL, of St. Thomas' Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW by the new Minister, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers and friends cordially invited.

OLD FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH and Sabbath-School, in Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the door, to seat strangers.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., a stranger will preach. At 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH —Rev. C. CRAVEN preaches SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. At 7½ P. M. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the views of an eminent Evangelical divine concerning *Punishment.*

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING, on MONDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. PEGG, Jr.; at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Second sermon in a new course. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

REV. E. G. HOLLAND WILL PREACH in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Sept. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. URBAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, will preach morning and evening.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.— Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXING-ton-av., corner of 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. H. P. CROZIER WILL PREACH IN Dr. FARLEY'S Church, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. H. B. RIDGEAWAY, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH—CORner of 31st-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 28th inst. by Rev. Dr. CHURCH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

RIFLES.—SUPERIOR NO. 1 ENFIELD RIFLES for sale, in bond, in New-York, and to arrive regularly. Address P. O. Box No. 4,734, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

HOME EDUCATION.

A lady of the highest respectability and refinement, having a pleasant country home in one of the healthiest parts of this State, desires to receive into her family six little girls, on whom she would bestow a mother's care and kindness, with all the advantages of a liberal education and the most careful moral training, on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply at No. 20 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.

French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS BEAN

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.

The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reexamined on the same day.

CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DAILY OR WEEKLY TUITION.—A GENtleman would give instruction, in the usual branches of education, to boys from the age of 7 to 12, at the residences of their parents, or, if preferred, at his own residence. If desired, French, Latin, and Greek would be taught. Address TUTOR, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INforms her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 54 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For church or concert engagements, address as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the education of a few private pupils in the family of a clergyman and professional teacher. For circulars and information inquire of WEEKS & DeFOREST, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, is desirous of obtaining pupils to instruct on the piano; terms moderate. Address a note to A. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had; or call at her residence, No. 58 East 38th-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 49th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.

Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS COOPER'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 62 East 22d-st., is now open. Pupils are instructed in the English studies, French language and music.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 214 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 2?th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &, the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals,
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 15 WASHINGTON-PLACE, having removed to No. 9 West 36th-st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.— The fifth annual term of this institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, WITH several years' experience in best City families, has a few desirable hours now vacant. Instruction in ancient and modern languages, mathematics and English branches. Boys fitted for College. Best of references furnished. Address D., Box No. 1?5 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor; excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as resident governess, by a young lady competent to teach the English branches and rudiments of French. She is willing to go a short distance in the country. Address C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as visiting governess, or teacher in a school, by one who has had some years' experience in teaching advanced pupils. A letter addressed to Miss PRATT, No. 41 West 35th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NATIVE French teacher. A Protestant preferred. Apply to Belvidere Seminary, Belvidere, N. J.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will bear interest from that date. *Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION has removed to their new banking-house No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be paid on all sums of one thousand dollars and under from Oct. 1, 1862. Open daily from 10 to 7 o'clock.

CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS,
COMMON COUNCIL.

The following resolution, offered by Alderman Froment, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, will be considered before the Committee on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to confer with the Military Authorities and others, to devise a plan for the promotion of Military organizations in the several Wards of the City, and that they be also instructed to inquire as to the propriety of making an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purchase of arms, that we may be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens in any emergency.

The Committee trust to receive a prompt response on the part of our citizens, to the proper discussion of a matter, so highly beneficial at this time.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. H. KEECH, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MUSICAL.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6½ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr Jackson has sincere pleasure in announcing to the friends and admirers of

MR. EDWIN BOOTH

that that distinguished artist will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE,
since his return from Europe, on
MONDAY, Sept. 29,
in the character of
HAMLET.

In addition to the admirable company already engaged, Mr. Booth will be sustained by

MR. AND MRS. F. B. CONWAY.

The pieces during Mr. Booth's series of performances will be presented in a form as near perfection as possible, and in every way worthy of his high artistic reputation.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS, IRVING HALL.

The public are respectfully informed that the FIRST GRAND CONCERT, this season, of the celebrated Pianist,

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

Will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1862, at

IRVING HALL.

A number of eminent vocal and instrumental artists have been engaged to assist Mr. Gottschalk in a series of entirely new and brilliant programmes. Among other artists,

MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,

An American contralto of undoubted talent, will have the honor of making her first appearance in this City. The services of

MR. THEODORE THOMAS,

As Musical Director, have also been secured.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for reserved seats, the sale of which will commence on Tuesday morning, Sept. 30, at 9 o'clock, at

BEER & SCHIRMER'S..............No. 701 Broadway.
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS'..........No. 769 Broadway.
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S.............No. 7 Nassau-st.
AND AT IRVING HALL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 64 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife in a private family, at No. 106 West 43d-st.

BOARD WANTED UNTIL SPRING—FOR two ladies and servant; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 3,967 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, near Broadway or 4th-av., and between 25th and 30th sts., a rear third story room, opening south, and with the sole use of an adjoining bath and water closet. The advertiser wishes breakfast and tea. Address B. B. C., Box No. 1,584 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 54 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, near Irving-place and Union-square, an entire second floor to let, with board, furnished or unfurnished, connected or single; also, third and fourth story rooms; private parlor first floor; rooms spacious, with all modern improvements.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A LADY, HAVING LARGE AND well-furnished rooms, in a modern house, desirably located, would rent two or more to gentlemen, without board. Responsible parties requiring such accommodations will receive an answer by addressing B. J., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating name and reference.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ROOM TO LET.—A SMALL, NEATLY-FURnished room to let to a single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, (IN A PRIVATE family,) a furnished room on second floor, No. 46 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, with private table only, at No. 140 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. References exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

PARENTS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN, officers in the army, or parties going abroad, who desire to provide a comfortable home for their children, where they will receive the care and attention of a competent and respectable lady, and have an opportunity of attending schools in this City, may learn further particulars by addressing CARROLL, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. B., Esopus, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

POSITIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Queens County Hotel, Maspeth, L. I., on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property: two-story house, barn and 10 lots; two-story cottage, 24x35, and one acre; two-story gothic cottage and 4 lots; two-story cottage and two lots. This property is within 2½ miles of the Williamsburgh ferries, is easy of access, in a healthy location, and on the lines of proposed horse railroad. To parties looking for a cheap and tasty residence, this sale is worthy of attention. For terms, &c., which will be accommodating, apply to

A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN THE City of Rochester, N. Y., eight acres of the best land in the county, containing three thousand fruit trees, consisting of pears, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, a grapery, and every variety of small fruits. A first-class cottage house with seven rooms on first floor, besides bath-room, pantry and closets, with four lodging-rooms on second story. A good barn, carriage-house, ice-house and sheds; a good well, three cisterns, all well built.

The above land lies within one and a half miles of the Post-office, with sidewalks to the door. The above property will be sold for $10,000. Inquire of LEWIS BURTIS, on the premises, Genesee-st., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE (Gothic,) containing 8 rooms, marble mantles, gas, water, &c. Lot 25 by 200, situated in 9th-st., near 5th av., Brooklyn. The Coney Island cars, also the 5th-av. cars, pass the door every ten minutes. Inquire of MR. WELLS, the second house from 5th-av. in 9th-st., or of S. WRIGHT, Brooklyn Tannery, No. 220 Gold-st., near Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES; NO. 328 West 24th-st., two-story brick cottage; No. — 14th-st., four-story, high stoop, between Eighth and Ninth avs.; No. 134 East 25th-st., three-story house; No. 159 West 38th-st. four-story, English basement; large store cor. Broadway and 42d-st., under the Broadway Hotel; No. 197 Third-av., three-story house and store. J. & W. DENHAM, Eighth-av., cor. 16th-st., from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 150 WEST 11TH-ST., CONtaining twelve rooms, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order; rent, $1,000. Can be seen from 8 to 11 A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power.

SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only; house first class, 4 stories, 25 by 60 feet; modern and well furnished. Address W. C., Box No. 265 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL COTtage house within 15 minutes' walk of one of the ferries. A new house preferred. Address, stating location and terms, HAVILAND, Box No. 2,307 New York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A private family, for the Winter months, between 12th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Address Box No. 3,362, Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts, and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp,

SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Corner of Broadway and 13th-st.
Begin at 8.
MONDAY,
Will be repeated,
WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
CORRECT AND COSTLY NEW DRESSES,
With New Superb Stage Furniture and Appointments,
Sheridan Knowles' celebrated five-act play of the
LOVE
CHASE,
received at its first representations with the most enthusiastic applause.

Wildrake	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir William Fondlove	Mr. Mark Smith
Master Waller	Mr. Charles Fisher
Trueworth	Mr. Reynolds
Hamphries	Mr. Browne
Neville	Mr. Parkes
Lash	Mr. Parsloe
George	Mr. Turner
Constance	Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green	Miss Mary Gannon
Lydia	Miss Madeline Henriques
Alice	Mrs. Reeves
Phœbe	Miss Green
Amelia	Miss Carman

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.
TUESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct 1—THE WONDER!
THURSDAY—WILD OATS.
FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY—JOHN BULL.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of MONEY, the ROAD TO RUIN, the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL and SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing

JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

$2,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on unincumbered real estate, situate in a central part of Brooklyn. Apply to Rev. ADAM McCLELLAND, No. 149 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, or to JOHN BUTCHER, office of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be kept hereafter at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Wall-st., New-York.

(Signed) F. G. QUEVEDO, Sec'y.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 168 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE. —The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE FIFTH-AV. STAGE, ON THE morning of Saturday, Sept. 27, a small black pocket-book, containing about $21, a watch-key, &c. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on returning the same to the office of D. F. TIEMANN & Co., 128 William-st.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—UNDER an order from the President of the United States, a National system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the army and navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief, and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect, until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe their wants—to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride.

The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, reduce their incumbrances, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships, which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States.

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEORGE T. STRONG, New-York.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia.
Right Rev. THOS. M. CLARK, D. D., Providence, R. I.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Kentucky.
R. W. BURNETT, Cincinnati.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the Rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York.

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF AND YORK-SHIRE pudding for dinner on Monday. English Mutton and Currant Jelly on Tuesday. For sale Stilton cheese, Cheddar cheese, English Hams, Bacon, Pickles, &c. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, 66 Maiden Lane, corner William-st. Dunlop's ale in fine condition on draught

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A magnificent Domestic Piece, by J. B. Buckstone, called
CAUTHLEEN, THE CARD-DRAWER;
OR, MURDER WILL OUT.
And the modern extravagant farce by Madison Morton, called
YOUNG AMERICA,
EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK, at 3 o'clock.
CLAUDE MARCEL, THE IDIOT OF TARBES,
EVERY EVENING AT 7½.

THE BRILLIANTLY-COLORED TROPICAL FISH are the admiration of every one. Their lovely forms and rich rainbow hues are truly beautiful.

SWIMMING IN THEIR ARTIFICIAL PONDS, in all their native grace, they delight thousands of all ages daily. Prattling children laugh at their sportive movements. Ladies admire them with wonder, while the sage regards them as

THE MARVELS OF NATURE.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, the highest authority in the world, says "they are highly interesting in a scientific point of view." The collection embraces

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,
PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS,
the very gems of the ocean.
SQUIRREL FISH, of exquisite symmetry and color.
SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, SPANISH LADY.
COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.
PORCUPINE FISH, a unique specimen.
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE,
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES, or SEA FLOWERS.
PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon. Very beautiful.
GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are to be seen at all hours, day and evening. Also, the
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR.
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, Wax Figures, and near a million other wonders.

Yet, with all these novelties, curiosities, and amusement, the price of admission is only 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 588 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The oldest established Band in the United States.
MONDAY, Sept. 29.
The new Farce, entitled THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY, will be performed every evening this week.
George Christy..................as..................Jocko
George Christy and his unrivaled Troupe in a varied and entertaining bill.
A GRAND MATINEE,
Every SATURDAY, commencing at 3; Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; Private Boxes $3 and $4; Children to Matinees only 15 cents. No half price. Front seats reserved for ladies.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New-York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz.:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Green, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK, OR LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua.

Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 3d day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps or Stations before enumerated.

The subsistence is to consist of uncooked rations—the raw rations—which consists of the following, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or, one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pounds of corn-meal; and at the rate to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

In addition to the foregoing, twice per week, one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations and thrice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportion given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.

Dessicated potatoes or dessicated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding the dépôt; fresh beef may be issued as often as the commanding officer may require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat.

Each bid will be indorsed, "Subsistence for Drafted Militia."

Good and ample security will be required. It will not be obligatory to receive the lowest bid.

J. T. SPRAGUE, Major 1st Infantry U. S. A.
Superintendent and Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-four.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one.

Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.

Dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Dredging Governeur slip, East River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are requested to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, September 17, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 20, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,

Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,

Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

405 BALES GULF COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1,
At 12 o'clock M.
FROM WARD & GOVE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN.
405 BALES GULF COTTON,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM.

Samples may be seen on Friday, and until day of sale, at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.

ALSO,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM,
her apparel, tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Atlantic Dock.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., household furniture, by order of executors, consisting of a general assortment, viz., Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor and dining-room furniture, covered in hair cloth, pier mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, divans, centre-tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, Chinese vases, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, mattresses, &c., China, glass, matting and other furniture, without reserve.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION— On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 26 East 17th-st., a splendid collection of large plants of camelias, azalias, &c., belonging to the late Mrs. Susan M. Parish. Catalogues ready at No. 9 John-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent.
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE — THE FAST-SAILING SLOOP-rigged yacht PAULINE, about 17 tons burden; is well found in sails, rigging, &c.; now lying in Gowanus Bay, and can be seen at any time by application to WM. PETERS, at his dock, Gowanus, and will be sold at a bargain, in order to close the estate of her late owner.

G. M. CHARDAVOYNE, Administrator

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from First Page.]

visits any other part of the Confederate States, on pain of being shot as a spy.

By order of Brig.-Gen. H. P. Bee.

(Signed,) E. F. GRAY, Major and A. A. A. G.

[Official.]

Thomas Maclin, Lieut. C. S. Infantry, Adjutant.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original. LOUIS DOWAL, Acting O. S.

Under the peculiar circumstances we were obliged to put a prize crew on board the schooner to take her to New-Orleans, to which port we were ourselves bound.

The passenger, T. C. Haggart, related some thrilling circumstances respecting his arrest, release, rearrest and formal leave-taking of the Confederates. He relates as a fact, what has often been surmised by us, that a great many of the people of Texas are at heart Union men, but dare not confess it. A. J. Hamilton, whom the passengers call Gen. H., has for some time been in the "bush" with a number of followers, expecting and hoping the United States Government would send them aid, in the shape of a few armed men. Gen. H. says that the American Consul at Matamoras requested him to inform the first United States officer he met that a war vessel was much needed off the Rio Grande, as a great number who have escaped into Mexico are without the means of subsistence, and dare not make it known to many. I thought your readers might be interested to know what is going on in and about the Gulf, and for their benefit I have penned the above. Inclosed you will find the "statement" of which I have spoken.

Yours truly, G. M. P.

AN AGED SLAVE.

From the Delta, Sept. 18.

Yesterday, the coroner held an inquest on the body of Sarey, a slave woman, who died at No. 130 Constance-street, at the advanced age of 117 years. Verdict—"Died of old age." She was a native of Richmond, Va., and was ten years of age at the time of Braddock's defeat. What strange revolutions she must have witnessed! A little girl when Washington, the young Virginia Colonel, saved the shattered and bleeding remnant of that ill-fated General, she was an eye-witness of the birth of a great nation, and now dies amidst the clangor and dismay of distant battles between two revengeful sections of the republic.

RELEASED.

We understand, says the *Delta*, that Judge Alexander Walker, late editor of this paper, has been released from confinement at Ship Island, and is now in this city.

SORRY.

The following notice appears in the advertising columns of the different papers:

The undersigned publicly announces that he is sorry to have published the card in the newspapers denying having having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and states that he has since taken the oath. CHS. FREY,

corner Marais and Orchard streets.

The undersigned hereby publicly announces that he is sorry to have published the card in the newspapers denying having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and states that he has since taken the oath. JOS. JACOBS, 434 Moreau-street.

The undersigned hereby publicly announces that he is sorry to have published the card in the newspapers denying having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and states that he has since taken the oath. EUGENE DUPRE.

A TELEGRAM FROM JEFF THOMPSON.

From the Delta.

Among the documents seized by the recent expedition across the lake, was the following copy of a telegram intended somehow to find its way inside of the Union lines:

To ——, *New-Orleans:*

Send me some good peach brandy.

(Signed) JEFF. THOMPSON.

COMMERCIAL.

National Advocate Office, No. 70 Camp-street, Friday Evening, Sept. 19, 1862.

There was no movement in moneyed circles today, other than some little excitement brought about by the order of the Commanding General in regard to sales and transfers of stocks, the payment of money, and so on, which will be duly comprehended by all interested on reading the order as published. It was remarkably quiet in and around the banks. There was some movement in and about the Merchants' Bank, which proved to be the action of the Commissioners to examine into its assets. A more intelligent or honorable body of citizens could not have been selected to perform the unwelcome task. If the strong hoped for settlement of the present position of the country should follow the course of things, the Merchant's Bank's assets will prove to be of more consideration than is generally conceded at this time—*mais n'importe*. The managers of the Bank have acted very indiscreetly. They were offered the most liberal terms by the Commanding-General, when he thought it his duty to place the institution in liquidation. We again repeat the admonition to bill-holders, not to sacrifice their claims; though in these unsettled times it will require many months, perhaps years, to liquidate or wind up a banking incorporation. In regard to our other banks everything appears to be going on smoothly. The banks owe very little to the great public as regards coin or specie payments, and it is useless to dilate on them. Coin is scarce and will continue so. It may be termed and relied on as the fundamental basis of all transactions; nevertheless, the community of New-Orleans appear to be moving along without it. Its magic influence has departed. It is nothing more than a commodity, an article of merchandise, just the same as pork and flour, cotton and sugar, or tobacco and pipes.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Portion of the Rebel Army Under Hindman and Rains at Granby Mines.

General Schofield Preparing to March Against Them.

Springfield, Mo., Friday, Sept. 26.

A portion of the rebel army, under Hindman and Rains, is now at the Granby Mines, Newton County, near the State line. Gen. Schofield is preparing to march against them, and, as his army is in excellent condition and composed of the best troops in the State, there is every reason to believe he will be successful if they await an attack. If they retreat they will be driven out of the State, and positions probably occupied by our troops that will prevent another inroad.

The latest advices from the rebel army state it to be a most motley crowd of warriors, some well armed, but the most bearing such weapons as could be gathered through Arkansas. Their number is about 12,000.

Gen. Schofield, at his own request, has been relieved from his district command, and now commands the army of Missouri in the field.

Was Col. Miles shot by a Union Soldier?

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Sir: Your Washington correspondent says, "it is now stated, on what seems good authority, that Col. Miles was shot by his own men after the capitulation." The writer of this is credibly informed that a member of the 12th New-York State Militia since his return here from Harper's Ferry has said he saw another member of that regiment fire at Col. Miles with the intention of killing him, in fulfillment of a pledge previously made, that if Col. Miles surrendered his forces to the rebels he would shoot him. From another trustworthy source it appears that at Baltimore a member of a returning New-York militia regiment from Harper's Ferry assured a gentlemen there, he shot at and killed Col. Miles. The probability is that more than one of the Colonel's own men fired at him, each one believing that his was the shot that took effect. If the soldier who thus dismissed from the United States service an officer who has disgraced his profession and entailed disaster upon the country, were publicly known, the loyal people would protect him against harm. If our Generals are permitted to needlessly sacrifice tens of thousands of our patriotic and brave volunteers, they must expect to meet retribution at the hands of their subordinates if not by the discipline of the "powers that be." Nemesis.

News from San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Friday, Sept. 26.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, from Panama.

Lieut. Mullin arrived yesterday from Oregon, *en route* for Washington. During the past five years he has been engaged locating and constructing a military road from the Walla Valley, Washington Territory, to Fort Benton, at the head of navigation of the Missouri River. The work is finally completed. Considerable emigration has reached Washington Territory by that route this year. Large tracts of land, besides mineral regions containing gold, copper, lead, and iron, were found on the line of the road.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Anglo-Saxon off Cape Race.

The Idea of Recognizing the Rebel Confederacy Abandoned.

Rebel Steamers and Rams Building in England.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady.

CONSOLS 93 5-8 a 93 1-2.

Cape Race, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 18th, *via* Londonderry on the 19th inst., was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The dates per the *Anglo-Saxon* are five days later than those already received.

The news is unimportant.

The rumors of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy do not gain ground.

It was reported that the Confederates were buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram on the River Mersey.

The *Tuscarora* was at Cadiz.

A Paris correspondent believes Count Mercier has been ordered by the French Government to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America for the sake of humanity.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says Napoleon will undoubtedly favor the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and is anxious the English Government should adopt a similar course.

The excitement in the jute and hemp market had subsided.

There is nothing new as regards the Roman question.

Garibaldi's health is said to be rather worse.

The Polish nobles at Warsaw have adopted an address offensive to the Government.

The Markets.

Cotton—The sales of the week amounted to 24,000 bales. The market was irregular, and had declined ⅛d. for American, ¼d. for Surats, and 2d. for other descriptions. On Friday the sales were 2,000 bales, the market closing at the above decline. Orleans Middling was quoted at 26½d.

Breadstuffs were steady at Tuesday's market, but closed quiet and irregular on Friday, Flour having a declining tendency.

Provisions were quiet, but firm. Lard advanced 1s.@2s. on Tuesday.

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅝@93½ for Money.

American Securities were quiet, but steady.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

An Expedition Down the Arkansas River.

ENCOUNTER WITH GUERRILLAS.

Helena, Ark., Saturday, Sept. 27.

Recently an expedition, consisting of the transports *Iatan* and *Alhambra* and the ram *Queen of the West*, carrying about 850 troops and several pieces of artillery, left Old Town and sailed down the river as far as Union, 40 miles below the mouth of the Arkansas River. As the expedition descended that river it was fired into by guerrillas at Prentiss, a town on the Mississippi shore opposite Napoleon and Island No. 76, killing at the latter place four of our men. The boats shelled the woods all along the shore, but with what damage is not known.

On the return trip a large force of guerrillas, numbering from 1,500 to 2,000, under Gen. Villipigue, at Prentiss, occupied the shores and opened a brisk cannonade on the boats, accompanied by volleys of musketry.

The boats returned the compliment with shot and shell killing twenty-seven of the rebels, and driving them back into the country, after which a part of our forces disembarked and burned the town.

The boats were completely riddled by musket balls, and two six pounder cannon shot passed entirely through the cabin of the *Alhambra*.

Our loss was seven killed and nine wounded.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Another Mass Meeting to Save Louisville—Resolutions and Remarks of Mr. Guthrie—Appeal of Hon. J. F. Bell—The Panic in Cincinnati Illustrated, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Sept. 22, 1862.

Loyal citizens assembled in mass this afternoon, in response to the calls of the Governor, the Commanding General, the Mayor, and the Press. Mayor Delph presided, and Mr. Guthrie offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: That all able-bodied citizens and sojourners report to Gen. Nelson for immediate service; and that the Mayor and two citizens, by him named, shall consult with Gen. Nelson for the defence of the city and the repulsion of the invaders.

Mr. Guthrie remarked: Louisville has always claimed to be for the Union and the Stars and Stripes, the flag of Washington and the heroes of the Revolution. The enemy is marching upon the city. Buell is two or three days behind, moving to cut Bragg off. If we can hold Bragg at bay two or three days, Buell will be on him with the legions of Shiloh. Shall we not engage and stay the invaders? Who now will prove recreant to his home and his State? Who of us will not now strengthen the military hand of the United States Government? Gen. Nelson is determined to defend the city with all the power given to him. This is no time for lip-service, but for actual service in the field or the trenches. Let us all strike for the liberties for which our fathers bled. Let us all offer ourselves upon the altar of our country.

Hon. Joshua F. Bell said: "The time for argument has passed. Let the line be strictly drawn between the traitor and the true man. Those not willing to fight for the Old Flag are enemies to Kentucky. None are slaves but willing slaves. Are we to be subjugated? Let us shout *never*, and let that *never* be backed by the cannon's and the musket's roar. Let us prove ourselves worthy. Have we lost the heroism of our fathers? Irish blood courses in my veins, and I see Irishmen before me. Will you not be true to your blood and to your adopted country? Why don't we Kentuckians do our part? A few days of energetic exertion will save us. Nothing but battle will save us from ignominious surrender and a cowardly name for all time to come. If we can't fight these battles let us bow to the invader and tell him come. But we can and will fight—fight till there is nothing left of us or the foe. Kentucky can never be dissociated from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the vast Northwest, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, New-York. Redeem Kentucky from the foul dishonor that thus far rests upon her. Hoist high the standard of Union and Freedom, and proclaim death to those who will not follow it."

In accordance with Nelson's order, thousands of women and children are leaving or preparing to leave. Very many, however, can't get away, and will stand their ground. A pontoon bridge across the Ohio is nearly ready. Vast quantities of public and private property are being hurried across. Depositors have withdrawn their funds from bankers or taken drafts on New-York. The rebs won't get much money, if they reach here. Siege guns are planted along the Indiana bank and several gunboats posted to fire over the city at the enemy. Contrabands are rushing to the earthworks, and crying: "Here goes; niggers first, secesh next, and white folks last."

To illustrate the panic last week in Cincinnati, I send you the printed form of a pass which a New-Yorker had to obtain, with much trouble and detention, while on his way here:

Carry this Pass with you.

Not Transferable.

Provost-Marshal and Commissioner's Office, Cincinnati, ——, 1862.

Permission is granted to —— —— to pass beyond the limits of the City to go to ——.

Issued by ——, Deputy.

A. E. JONES, Provost-Marshal.

Good while bearer complies with the conditions herein expressed.

[On the back of the foregoing was the following:]

DESCRIPTION OF PERSON.

Name, ——.

Age, ——.

Height, — feet — inches.

Complexion, ——.

Color of eyes, ——.

Color of hair, ——.

Residence, ——.

I hereby acknowledge that I accept this pass upon my word of honor, solemnly pledged, that I will ever bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will consider such allegiance as paramount to that due to any other Power, Sovereignty or State whatsoever; that I will never take arms against the United States, or those acting under its authority, or give aid, information or comfort to its enemies, and that I will do all in my power, as a citizen, to suppress the present rebellion and preserve the Federal Union.

(Signed,) —— ——.

Louisville, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

Hon. Garrett Davis addressed his fellow-refugees last night to the following effect: We are not fugitives from justice, but refugees from cruel oppression and tyranny. This cruel banishment from our homes is intolerable. I would prefer an honorable grave to such a miserable and dishonorable life as permanent banishment from my home would inflict. A set of disappointed, ambitious demagogues has brought all these troubles upon our country and ourselves. To recover the power that had passed from them, they determined to tumble into ruins the Temple of Liberty, and erect in its stead a Confederacy of their own, ostensibly based on the principle of secession. How have they kept their mischievous principle in regard to Kentucky? More than two-thirds of the people of Kentucky thrice declared against this heresy. Yet the hypocritical heretics are determined to conquer and subjugate and drag Kentucky into their infamous despotism. Are you prepared for that degradation and slavery, for subjection to the most practical despotism upon earth? Under pretext of the public good, theirs is a government of usurpation, conscription, and the destruction of their own people and the resources of their own country. Was there ever such mockery! They allure you from your slavery to their freedom! Every individual right is now imperiled. Do you appreciate your heritage as you ought? If you do, you will rush with arms in your hands upon this marauding, plundering and murdering foe. My companions in exile, take a common part with our fellow-citizens of Louisville. Their fight is our fight—their success and safety is ours. Louisville saved, and Kentucky, our Kentucky homes, are saved. I am determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with my fellow-citizens of Louisville in the noble and manly effort to repel and rout the enemy, or with them to perish in a glorious grave. Now is the time for heroic action in defence of your country and its institutions. Who will hesitate? Who now won't fight deserves neither liberty nor a home nor a country—he deserves to be the most ignoble of slaves. You all have hearts that beat true to the liberties of the country. The aggregate parts of individuals make up the mighty and effective whole. The fugitives here might muster 3,000, and turn the scale and decide the eventful contest which seems now impending over this city. For this holy and glorious cause, all should fight, old and young, strong and feeble. I am determined to take my position in the rifle-pits, where I can render most effective service. I heartily approve Gen. Nelson's order for the immediate impressment of all delinquents from enrollment. Let them be dragged like menials and slaves to the trenches to throw up dirt for better men to fight behind. The wretch, the miscreant, who sympathizes with treason to our Republic, should be made to labor like a galley-slave.

When Mr. Davis closed, all the refugees present, with his name at the head, enrolled for military duty.

Hon. Robert Mallory and one or more members of the Legislature and the enthusiastic Union proprietor of the Galt House are on the staff of Gen. James S. Jackson. Good news from Gens. Buell and G. W. Morgan is hourly looked for.

BUELL ARRIVED—LOUISVILLE SAFE—THE ENEMY SAFE TOO—"THE NELSON PANIC" OVER.

Louisville, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

Major-Gen. Buell is at the Galt House. Louisville is safe, and, I fear, the Bragg-Smith army is safe too. "The Nelson panic" is over. Nelson, to-day, orders business to be resumed, and all enrolled citizens to be discharged. Women and children, and secesh fugitives are returning. Secesh, who escaped the trenches by skillful hiding from the impressment squads who patrolled the city and searched public and private houses, have left their holes, and are on the streets whistling and sniggering. But many secesh were caught and put on the trenches for a few hours. We apprehend Bragg's skedaddle is strategic—that he will pounce, with a superior force, upon important points below Green River and on the Cumberland. If Wright, Buell, and Nelson are inadequate to their important task, place somebody over them who is. Nelson, at the head of a division or a corps, in actual field service, is in his element.

PONTIAC.

Emancipation and Colonization.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

My interest in the emancipation and colonization of the free people of color has caused me to give serious consideration to this subject for several years.

My desire has been to find a locality for the colored man, contiguous to the United States, where such a settlement might be initiated, as would lead ultimately to the founding of an empire of his own nationality.

I am entirely satisfied that Central America is not only better adapted to this enterprise than any other part of this continent; but that the African people of this country are destined to become eventually the dominant and governing race of all tropical America.

From this view, it is not easy to over-estimate the *initial step* in so vast a work. The success not merely of the first settlers, who might compose the colony, but the fate of succeeding generations, depends upon the wisdom and virtue which attempts to start into life a scheme having for its object the redemption and elevation of a distinct people.

While the soil and climate of Central America would render many parts of it attractive for an initial colony, the weakness of the Governments in those countries is such that, with the exception of British Honduras, there is not a spot where this would not to-day present an insuperable objection against any effort to *benefit* the colored people of this country by a removal there.

Except in British Honduras, it would be absolutely necessary to purchase by treaty the right to protect the colony, from the fact that those Governments are unable to afford it; and without which, the condition of these people would be in no respect advanced beyond what it now is in the Southern States.

The cost of purchase, together with a large annual expenditure for the maintenance of its Government, would involve a pecuniary burden which the American people would be most unwilling to assume, especially at this time, and which no friend of colonization here has ever contemplated.

Hence it is that, for many months, my researches have been directed to British Honduras, as affording an easy and practical solution of the whole question.

There the colony would be under the jurisdiction of a stable and powerful Government, friendly not only to us, but to the enterprise itself, and not only friendly to emigration, but recently has enacted colonization laws for the purpose of receiving the very class of persons which it is the interest and purpose of this country to furnish. There our emigrants would find themselves at once upon an entire social and political equality with the native and British residents, and protection to life, liberty and property perfect.

British Honduras is nearly central of all the countries bordering on the Carribean Sea, and is destined to become the Mediterranean of the Western Hemisphere. Stand Creek lands, to which public attention has recently been given, embraces one hundred and fifty square miles, situated on the Carribean Sea, and distant from all the principal ports of the United States, by steam, from four to seven days.

It is in the direct track of all vessels trading to the Central American ports, and the commercial cities upon the south shore of the Carribean Sea, so that emigrants could reach that destination upon the ordinary commercial vessels employed in the trade of that and the adjoining countries, thus affording frequency of intercourse and cheapness of transportation.

Special charters of vessels would not be required, and a settlement once fairly inaugurated, upon this locality, the passage from any of the States to the colony would be effected as readily and as cheaply as upon any of our great Western lakes. The expense of the passage would be from $2 to $10, according to the accommodations furnished, which would be so trifling that it would readily be borne by the emigrants themselves.

All the natural products of the East Indies may be grown with facility on these lands, and transferred to our commercial marts in *ten days*, instead of *ten months*, as is now required from the Indies. It will be, in effect, to create a new India; and with such material as we have now to start the enterprise, it seems fair to believe a great era in the history of the colored race has been reached, and a new and mighty industrial empire is about to dawn upon the world.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

Sept. 22, 1862.

GEN. POPE'S RETREAT.

Official List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Fifth New-York (Duryee's Zouaves.)

Through the courtesy of Maj. Gouv. Carr' (late of the Fifth New-York,) we are enabled to publish the following full and accurate list of the losses suffered by the Fifth N. Y. V. (Duryee's Zouaves) in the engagement of Aug. 30, 1862. It has been prepared from official sources by Col. G. K. Warren and may be implicitly relied upon:

Officers Killed.

Capt. Wm. F. Lewis, Co. D.

Capt. Geo. O. Hagar, Co. F.

Adjt. Fred'k W. Sovereign.

Officers Wounded.

2d Lieut. William Hoffman, Co. I.

2d Lieut. Henry Keyser, Co. A.

Wounded and Prisoners.

Capt. Charles S. Montgomery, Co C.

Capt. Carlyle Boyd, Co. A.

Capt. Jas. McConnell, Co. H.

2d Lieut. E. O. Wright, Co. D.

2d Lieut. John S. Raymond, Co. H—16.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Killed, Wounded and Missing.

COMPANY A.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. P. Gilligan—arm.

Corp. Andrew Blair.

Corp. Wm. J. Vetlake.

Wm. R. Bailey.

Thomas Fox.

Gustavus Peters.

Tamuel Titus.

Shomas M. Wicker.

Sergt. Joseph Vail.

Corp. Theodore Hart.

Charles Bonesteel.

Augustus Comstock.

John M. Pyke.

Thomas Ryer.

Isaac C. Thomas—15.

Missing.

Corp. Geo. Huntsman.

Henry Seely.

J. Thelanius.

G. Niebuhr.

Henry W. Stevens—5.

Total casualties Co. A, 20.

COMPANY B.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. Wm. B. Harrison,

Camm. Longstaff.

E. C. Ellsworth.

Charles Collins.

David S. Soby.

Geo. W. Taylor—6.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. H. C. Peck.

Corp. H. B. Saxton.

Charles Collins.

G. F. Colwell.

Frederick Fowler.

Jesse C. Johnson.

Joseph Robinson.

Corp. Oliver J. Rodgers.

Alfred Slater.

Fred'k H. Creighton.

Henry Greenwood.

Robert Munnie.

C. V. Sands.

Fred'k G. Smart—14.

Missing.

Corp. J. C. Boyd.

Charles Ambsler.

Gilbert Boyd—drummer.

Edward Farrell.

R. B. Fogarty.

William S. McLean.

W. F. Messenger.

John Stevenson.

N. C. Warren.

Corp. Ed. W. Lewis.

Patrick Bergen.

Thomas Chrystal.

S. W. Ford.

H. C. Gee.

Pat. McKenna—musician.

B. W. Powell.

James Sutherland.

John White—18.

Total casualties of Company B—38.

COMPANY C.

Known to be Killed.

Dennis G. McCauley.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. Francis Donohue.

Corp. C. P. Humphreys.

Corp. Charles Reddington.

George Galligan.

J. G. Labagh.

James Whytel.

Sergt. G. W. Waummaker.

Corp. David Demarest.

Corp. H. B. Kritzler.

H. Chabot.

H. Loderbose.

James H. Tobin—12.

Missing.

Corp. Ebenezer Smith.

Wm. Chatterton.

Eugene Geer.

Henry Lespinesse.

Lewis Matos.

Thos. B. Reynolds

Reuben W. D. Sturgis.

Jonas Bryant.

John Gibbs.

John Grogan.

John McAnaspie.

Dennis O'Brien.

Washington Sofield.

Total casualties Co. C—26

COMPANY D.

Known to be Killed.

Sergt. Joseph H. Pierce.

U. S. Blunt.

Corp. Benj. Berrian.

James McCarthy.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. John H. Reilly.

Francis B. Bickel.

J. R. Finner.

Benj. F. Pease.

Abraham Bauker.

Cyrus Hagadorn.

John Johnson.

David A. Shaw.

Corp. Geo. M. Meldowney.

Edward J. Bird.

Jas. L. Hill.

John Broebher.

Geo. Daley.

Jacob Holthayser.

John E. Newman.

Wm. Wildey.

Missing.

Thos. H. Clarke.

John Hoolahan.

Joseph Tyndall.

James P. Benham.

John T. Mahon.

Total casualties Co. D—25

COMPANY E.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. Joseph Gates.

Corp. Jas. M. Allaire.

Corp. John Rodgers.

Chas. Brady.

James Cochran.

Andrew Coates.

H. J. Dolson.

Wm. Davis.

F. Kimball.

Jacob Mengis.

Chas. H. Ross.

Thomas Richton.

Sergt. Geo. M. Sinclair.

Corp. John Carroll.

John Brennan.

Geo. P. Burlow.

John Connelly.

Edward Crugar.

Wm. H. Degroot.

Jacob Hanlon.

Joseph Leahy.

George McGeehan.

T. E. Roy.

Missing.

Corp. John Craft.

Charles Billiter.

James Brady.

John Cassin.

John Kerr.

George Morrison.

Peter Van Gendern.

Sylvester Austin.

Richard Blake.

Alfred W. Clark.

Wm. Kerr.

Leon Moreau.

George Spencer.

Total casualties Co. E—29

COMPANY F.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. Geo. W. Leavitt.

Louis Valoux.

Wm. H. Flynn.

Known to be Wounded.

Corp. James H. Franklin.

John Farrell.

Bruno Heimle.

Nicholas Hausman.

James Morrissey.

Samuel Parkinson.

George Post.

James Riley.

James Sherridan.

Robert Sadler.

Sergt. E. W. Marsh.

Wm. F. Davidson.

Thomas Healy.

George A. Hitchcock.

Edward McGerr.

Wm. McGuffin.

Nathan. S. Paul.

Jacob Pleitch.

Chas. H. Reilly.

Benj. A. Sullivan.

James H. Webb.

Missing.

Sergt. Chas. B. Potter.

Corp. W. A. Wheat.

Clinton S. Cowles.

Edward Simmonds.

Corp. Francis A. Morgan.

Chas. E. Brehm.

Chas. E. Dennis.

David Wells—8.

Total casualties in Company F—32.

COMPANY G.

Known to be Killed.

1st Sergt. Wm. McDowell.

G. W. Taylor.

P. H. Brady—3.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. P. L. Wilson.

Robert Amos.

Leander Brown.

Peter Guitere.

John Gillin.

Errick Lawson.

N. D. Rodgers.

George Smith.

Sergt. Spellman.

Thomas Briscoe.

Wm. Cole.

Dennis Guinan.

Ignatz Entrees.

Michael McMahon.

Wm. Shepherd.

Wm. Wilson—16.

Missing.

Corp. John Noble.

John Boyle.

James Cafhey.

Edward Hoffman.

Victor D. Mahoney.

James Patterson.

A. J. Rodgers.

Charles Taylor.

R. R. Wigham.

David Byrnes.

Charles Baldwin.

Wm. H. Davis.

Daniel Hogan.

James Martin.

Thomas Rooney.

James Riley.

John Van Benschoten—17.

Total casualties in Company G—36.

COMPANY H.

Killed.

Colot Sergt. A. D. Allison.

Horace E. Williams.

Wm. Marsh—3.

Known to be Wounded.

Corp. J. F. Boyd.

Wm. Alexander.

Jas. A. Cochrane.

George Finley.

Charles Lunney.

Thomas Madden.

Wm. H. Roggenstein—since dead.

Wm. Walker.

Patrick Gleason.

Fred. Bollet.

E. Engell.

Francis Killelea.

Wm. Livingstone.

James McLaren.

P. Scherer.

Wm. Zink—16.

Missing.

Wm. H. Ames.

John Hefferhan

Dennis Lanahan.

James Reilly.

Henry Woodfall.

Francis Higgins.

James Kent.

James Reynolds.

Wm. Ussher—9.

Total casualties in Company H—28.

COMPANY I.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. John Milliken.

John Hannan—2.

Known to be Wounded.

Corp. Jas. J. Robinson.

J. W. Almack.

Charles Dawson.

Thomas Pine.

Henry Sanlt.

Henry Simon.

Corp. James Boyd.

Edward Dillon.

Moses G. Jones.

Alfonso Rankin.

Wm. B. Sloat.

Allen Wilson—12.

Missing.

Samuel H. Blake.

Edward Dillon.

John Kabb.

Jas. P. Crawford.

John Hearne—5.

Total casualties in Company I—19.

COMPANY K.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. John C. Keyes.

David Davis.

Albert Silleck.

James Coppers.

Francis Plumb—5.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. Henry H. Buxton.

Corp. John H. Clayton.

Richard Ackerman.

George Davidson.

John H. Haughwout.

Thomas Herrick.

J. H. Martin.

Levi P. Pond.

Sergt. Wm. B. Hogeboom.

Corp. John N. Cady.

J. W. Carter

David M. Fraleigh.

John Horgan.

John Kerrigan.

F. D. Newburg.

Charles Stuyvessant—16.

Missing.

Corp. Wm. G. McShannon.

Edward Egan.

Jones Rolland.

Pierce Carey.

John Finn.

Oscar Sturgis—6.

Total casualties in Co. K—27.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	3	7	—
Co. A	—	15	5
Co. B	6	14	18
Co. C	1	12	13
Co. D	4	16	5
Co. E	—	23	12
Co. F	3	21	8
Co. G	3	16	17
Co. H	3	16	9
Co. I	2	12	5
Co. K	5	16	6
Total	28	170	99

In the above number of missing are five Sergeants, eleven Corporals and forty-five privates known to be killed, but whose names were unknown to Dr. Winslow, who visited the battle-field under a flag of truce.

Of the above number of wounded, 77 were assisted off the field, and the balance, 88, were captured and paroled.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

A Steamer Fired Upon by Guerrillas at Randolph—The Place to be Destroyed.

Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The steamer *Eugene*, from Cairo to Memphis, was hailed, yesterday, at Randolph. Upon landing, the clerk went ashore, and was immediately seized by guerrillas, who had previously been concealed. The steamer immediately backed into the river, when the rebels opened a fire upon her. No one was hurt. The *Eugene*, on her return trip to-night, takes up a company of soldiers to destroy the place.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Military Movements in the City.

SECOND BATTALION DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Recruiting for this new and already favorite regiment has proceeded so well that the corps has already reached the minimum number and will doubtless shortly reach the maximum. It is confidently expected by the officers that the regiment will be stationed at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, during the Winter, where they will be enabled to go through the same thorough and complete course of instruction that has made the First Regiment of Duryee's Zouaves so celebrated and procured for them the post of honor which was so long and successfully held during the late campaigns. There is something fascinating in the dress and peculiar style of the "Red Devils," causing the best classes of our young men to enter their ranks. In every battle in which they were engaged, the Fifth New-York invariably received their full share of praise, and as often as they have called for recruits, as often have they eclipsed all other organizations, both as to style of men and rapidity of enrollment. To-morrow (Sunday) the Second Duryee's Zouaves will have their first dress parade at Camp Washington, Staten Island. The event will be an interesting one to the many friends of the regiment, and visitors will have an opportunity of seeing how the men look in a body. Absentees are expected to report at the recruiting headquarters this afternoon to proceed to camp, or be treated as deserters.

PAYING OFF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

The following order, appointing a time for the officers and men of the Seventy-First Regiment New-York State Militia, to receive their pay for the three months service they have lately rendered the Government, has been issued by Col. Martin:

Headquarters Seventy-First Regiment New-York State Militia, New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.

General Order: The several Companies composing this Regiment will assemble at the Regiment armory to receive their pay, on Saturday, the 27th inst., as follows: Company A, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Company B, at 8½ A. M.; Company C, at 9 A. M.; Company D, at 9½ A. M.; Company E, at 10 A. M.; Company F, at 10½ A. M.; Company G, at 11 A. M.; Company H, at 11½ A. M.; Company I, at 12 M.; Company K, at 12½ P. M.; Field and Staff, at 1 P. M. Commandants of Companies will assemble their Companies one hour previous to the hour named for payment, for the purpose of having the pay-rolls signed. They will see that no delay occurs in perfecting their rolls.

By order of, HENRY MARTIN, Colonel Commanding.

F. Zissell, Acting Adjutant.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO CAPT. JOHN CONNERY.

It is in contemplation to present the above officer with a sword and belt before he leaves for the seat of war. This presentation will be made by the employes of the New-York *Herald*, by whom Capt. Connery is much and deservedly respected. Capt. Connery commands a company in the Second Regiment (Corcoran's Own) of the Corcoran Brigade, for which he is actively engaged recruiting at the present time. The Captain has a good knowledge of military tactics, and will be a very able and efficient officer.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Capt. John Kavanagh, Sixty-third Regiment, New-York Volunteers, (Gen. Meagher's Irish Brigade,) was held at the Astor House on Friday evening, to make arrangements for the reception of the remains of that gallant officer, who fell while leading his company in the late fierce battle of Antietam Creek. A large number of sympathizers were present, amongst whom we noticed nearly all the wounded and furloughed officers of that noble little brigade now in New-York, and many immediate friends of the deceased, who, being for years and years a distinguished business man, had, in many of the first houses in Broadway, won an eminent position. A Committee was formed, who will consult with the family and intimate friends of the deceased, and, in connection with their wishes, and the distinguished position which Capt. Kavanagh occupied, make all proper reception for funereal honors. It is not yet known when the remains will arrive. When they do, however, it is probable they will lie in state at No. 596 Broadway, the present head recruiting office of the Irish Brigade—the same in which that gallant command—alike a pride to Ireland and America—was first organized by Gen. Meagher, and to which recruits should now rally.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

A meeting was held at the Astor House, on Friday at noon, many of our most influential citizens participating, to take into consideration the most speedy means to fill up this gallant Brigade. The Hon. Chas. P. Kirkland was called to the chair, and Edward Boyle, Esq., appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been stated, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That Hiram Ketchum and Charles P. Kirkland be requested to prepare and publish in the City papers a brief address in behalf of the Excelsior Brigade.

Resolved, That Alexander Taylor, (of Taylor Brothers,) E. J. Beach, E. G. Squires, Hiram Ketchum, Chas. P. Kirkland, E. L. Francher, Charles A. Stetson, P. N. Spofford, Edward Boyle, Geo. E. Baldwin, Abraham Wakeman, F. G. Lucky, Rufus F. Andrews, Charles A. Peabody, and Robt. Benner, be a Committee to obtain subscriptions in aid of the Brigade, and that they have power to add to their number.

Resolved, That A. V. Stout, Esq., be appointed treasurer of the fund to be raised, and that all subscriptions or contributions be paid only to him, or to his order, on his receipt.

Resolved, That the moneys collected for the Brigade be expended for its benefit under the direction of Hon. Edward Haight, President of the Bank of the Commonwealth; Ex-Judge Hoffman, Ex-Mayor Harper, and Ex-Mayor Tiemann, or any two of them.

MAINE FILLS BOTH QUOTAS.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Sept. 27.

It appears from authentic official statements that Maine has filled her entire quotas under both calls for 300,000 men. Her quota under the first was 7,000, and all the men have been in the field for four weeks past. Under the last call for drafted men Maine has 9,600 men ready, all raised by volunteering, and they have all been in the camps at Portland, Augusta and Bangor since the 15th inst. They are all ready to move the moment they are uniformed and equipped.

Prior to these contributions, Maine had sent over 18,000 men, and, including the 4,000 seamen she has given to the navy, she has raised 40,000 men for the Union. The total population of Maine is 628,000. She claims the proud preëminence of being the Banner State in raising volunteers. She sends no drafted men to the war.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92; Reading Railroad, 33¼; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 19; Pennsylvania Railroad, 51¾.

[Advertisement.]

Success in Life.—For what calling, profession, or pursuit in life are you best fitted? To learn this, and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character, by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans—Miss Rosa Kennedy, Miss Louisa Hunt, Miss Julia Hunt, Mr. J. Herrit, Mrs. Harriet L. Watts, five children and two servants, H. W. Trefrey, Mr. C. Samory, lady and three daughters, Dr. J. H. Barke and servant, A. Thomson, A. J. Hamilton, E. Dupasseur, J. Holt and lady, Mrs. S. Lammott, five children and one servant, Mrs. Ache Contin, three sons and one servant, Mrs. W. A. Wyman, Mr. H. G. Johnson, lady and child, Mr. E. M. Fogg, Miss L. Linds, Mr. L. Bramkini and lady, Mr. C. Gillis, W. Rodenbaugh, W. J. Hone, James Gay, Jacob Brecht, Charles H. Payne, G. C. Howell, Solomon Stenson, C. F. Sumner, W. Allen, Mrs. L. Monell, and daughter.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Mr. and Miss Masters, J. N. Harvey, R. H. Harway, H. N. Durrell, J. M. Dunant, T. Nelson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 53 | Sun sets.... 5 49 | Moon sets.... 9 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 11 | Gov. Island 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Thompson, New-Orleans, via Havana, Ludlam & Heineken; Plantagenet, (Br.,) Beard, Liverpool, Walden & Booth; Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships Alice Ball, Ross, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Mameluke, Porter, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Adria, (Aus.,) Bifoffer, Penarth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Energy, Frapch, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; C. C. Duncan, Otis, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Oleron, Percy, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Mayflower, Duell, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Wave Crest, Harmon, Cardiff, F. F. Dufais; Celeste, (Aus.,) Callarwich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Susan M. Dudman, (Br.,) Duke, Glasgow, ——; Washington, (Brem.,) Wenke, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Frederick & Louise, (Meckl.,) Bradhering, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Thetis, (Dan.,) Peterson, Galway, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Advance, (Br.,) Renoufe, Cork, Wm. Salem & Co.; Maria C. E., Fowler, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Elliott, (Br.,) Tory, Leith, J. C. McArthur; Lucy Darling, (Br.,) Southgate, Demerara, Jos. Eneas.

Schooners Ocean Bird, Lockhart, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; C. L. Scull, Scull, Beaufort, T. G. Benton & Sons; Anna Sheppard, Thomas, Beaufort, N. C., W. A. Thomas & Co.; Fair Play, (Br.,) Nelson, Minatitlan, Mexico, master; W. E. Alexander, Tucker, Vera Cruz, Moore & Henry; Hockanon, Peterson, Cherryfield, Me., master; Charmer, Overton, Port Royal, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; John Northrup, Stevens, Matamoras, D. R. De Wolff.

Sloops Oak, Overton, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Suffolk, Terry, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Hospital steam transport Daniel Webster, Bleihen, Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, at 5.30 A. M., with 559 sick and wounded soldiers; had heavy weather the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Niagara, Hildreth, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

French steam frigate Finistere, Commander Bertier, Vera Cruz Sept. 3, and Havana 16th. She mounts 4 guns; has engines of 260 horse power, and has a crew of 260 men. Has been employed transporting troops from Brest to Vera Cruz.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to T. Asencio & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Lockfoyle, Cowly, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ewing, Ewing, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London and the Bell of Portland Aug. 24, with mdse. and 24 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sept. 19, lat. 43, lon. 60, had a heavy rolling sea, with no wind.

Ship Narragansett, Brandt, Alexandria, Va.; left Chesapeake Bay Sept. 19, in ballast to J. Atkins & Co. Had easterly winds and calm weather the entire passage.

Ship Pacific, Hull, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to W. A. Nelson.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br., of Bermuda,) Frith, Bermuda 6 ds., with sugar, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne. Passed Br. brig Penguin, hence, going in; same time, saw a fore-and-aft schooner dismasted, making for the eastern part of the island.

Bark M. B. Stetson, Beal, of and from Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Fowler & Jova.

Bark Powhatan, Lunt, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to B. P. & G. D. Lupt.

Brig Blue Nose, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Johnson, Port Rush, Ireland, 32 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Sept. 19, lat. 43 30, lon. 60 30, had a heavy gale from S. E. to N. W.

Brig Delaware, Curtis, Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Premier, (Br., of Dundee,) Kidd, London 44 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Enchantress, Lynch, Fortress Monroe 7 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston, with mdse. to W. G. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Alpine, Pray, Boston, with empty barrels, bound to Jersey City.

Schr. Volant, Cousins, Ellsworth 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. C. H. Northam, Reed, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Thomas W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Emeline, Cook, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) for Liverpool; New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Cumbria, for New-Orleans; Roanoke, for New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Pleiades—bark, hence for New-Orleans, Sept. 14, off Double-head Shot Keys.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 19.

Arrived from New-York—Catharine, at Havre; Edwards, at Gibraltar.

Arrived from Boston—Europa, at Gibraltar.

Arrived from Algoa—L. L. Sturges, at Bremerhaven.

Mem.—The ship El Dorado, from Cork for Lisbon, is at Gibraltar, water-logged.

SMITH & BROTHER,

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EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

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